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September

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ROLLS UNCIRCULATED COINS

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1947, 1948, 1949 Cents (1950 PDS @ .70)	$ .80	$ .80	$ .85
1947, 1948, 1949 Nickels (any 3 $7.65)	2.65	2.65	2.75
1950 Nickels (5 "D" @ $5.85, 10 Up @ $5.65)	2.65	6.00	...
1946 Dimes (all 3 $18.65)	5.85	6.35	6.95
1947-1948-1949-1950 Dimes (any 3 $17.25)	5.85	5.85	5.95
1947-1948-1949-1950 Quarters (any 3 $34.80)	11.75	11.75	11.75
1947-1948-1949-1950 Half Dollars (any 3 diff. $34.50)	11.75	11.75	11.75

The year's complete unc. rolls; 1947 (14) $84.35, 1948 (14) $84.35, 1949 (14) $84.35; 1950 (13) $85.35.

No 1949-S Quarters, nor 1947-S, 1948-S, 1950-S Halves struck.

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Cents	$ .05	$ .05	$ .05	$ .15
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Quarters	.45	.45	.50	1.30
Half Dollars	.90	.90	.90	2.60
Comp. Set	1.50	1.60	1.60	4.35

For above coins not A-1 deduct 15%

ROLLS UNC. 1951 COINS

Original Bank Wrapped.
Standard Count Rolls.

	P	D	S	Any 3
Cents	$ .70	$ .70	$ .70	$2.10
Nickel	2.50	2.50	2.50	7.35
Dimes	5.75	5.75	5.75	17.25
Quarters	11.45	11.45	11.45	33.90
Halves	11.45	11.45	11.60	34.35

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THE NUMISMATIST

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INDIAN AND POST TRADER TOKENS OUR FRONTIER COINAGE

By J. J. CURTO, Grosse Pointe, Michigan

(A paper presented to the 1951 A.N.A. Convention)

To the early "Trader" and "Trading Post" should go much of the credit for the rapid exploration, opening, settlement and development of our North American Continent. Both acted as the pioneers and pathfinders for expansion Westward and Northward along the entire colonial front.

The early footholds secured in the interior by the early fur traders and trading posts worked a transformation upon the Indian which had far reaching effects. First as a means of controlling the affections of the Indians by gaining their friendship and averting their enmity, and secondly as a branch of commerce.

Into the Indian's hands, they placed iron and guns to make him a hunter of furs with which to purchase the goods of civilization, which in turn made the Indian dependent on the white man for food and supplies.

Long before the pioneer settler appeared on the scene, primitive Indian life to a great extent had passed away and the settler did not have to fight for his farms and lands.

Traders' trails became the early roads into the interior, their canoe routes opened up our waterways.

The sites of many of our principal cities such as Albany, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Detroit, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver and many others are the sites of old trading posts.

The trader discovered the best soils in the interior and induced settlers to go there. The trading post, by quickly growing into a trading colony, fostered the advance of settlements and created a vast outlet for merchandise.

The "Trading Post" has long been known as a very influential institution. Established in the midst of an uncivilized people, it is the first form of force exercised in the opening of the lands of such people to civilization.

With its British East India Co. in the far East and its Hudson Bay Co. in North America, England early recognized the magic power offered by the trading post and grew great thereby.

That our own government also early realized the importance of controlling the fur trade is manifested by a secret article in a treaty with the Creek Indians in 1790, an article suggested and recommended by President Washington himself, for allowing the annual importation of $60,000 worth of goods through the Florida frontier, without payment of duties, to counteract the influence of British traders from Pensacola. Again in 1829, strenuous efforts were made to introduce bills into the congress to gain congressional protection for the United States trade by 1. excluding the British, 2. reducing duty on such articles used in the Indian trade and 3. imposing a duty on foreign furs imported into the U. S.

Trading with the Indians started when white men first set foot on the North American continent and grew in importance to see such famous fur trading companies form as the Hudson Bay Co. in 1670, the Northwest Co. in 1759, Astor's American Fur Co. in 1808 and with others between and after.

The decline in the fur trade started when the rich areas of the midwest and West were slowly converted to agriculture by the early settlers during the opening of the West. The number of great fur catches gradually decreased, eventually to a point when furs had to be supplemented by the Indians with other articles or commodities of their own handicraft in order to continue trading.

The unit of trade used by the early fur trader was the beaver skin. Made Beaver was the currency unit of the trading country. Dollars and cents or pounds and shillings were unheard of. A beaver skin usually weighed about one and one half pounds. One pound of beaver skin was called a "plus."

All other skins were graded in value to the beaver standard of the "plus."

Articles on the traders shelves were priced in "Made Beavers" or "pluses." A gun, priced at 10 "Made Beavers" or 15 "pluses" could be purchased with fox, muskrat or other skins but only in their proportionate value to the beaver standard.

As the beaver grew scarcer the unit changed to money. By 1820 when few beaver skins were marketed in Wisconsin for example, the term "plus" stood for one dollar.

In later years of the fur trade, the muskrat skin was also used as a unit of currency. In 1836 it was the equivalent of 20 cents.

The goods used in the Indian trade were chiefly guns, powder, and ball, knives, hatchets, coarse cloths, fancy goods, ribbons, shawls, kettles, tobacco and liquor.

With the expansion of the white settlements to the West, regulations for the relations between white man and Indians became necessary. The U. S. government undertook to regulate Indian affairs by forbidding settlers to take up lands held by the Indians until treaties had been made ceding the lands to the United States.

Regulations for trading with the Indians were passed and agents appointed to supervise this activity.

In 1825 the U. S. government determined on a policy of creating a permanent home for the Indians West of the Mississippi. Treaties were made with those tribes east of the Mississippi, whose lands were exchanged for lands in the "Indian Country."

This "Indian Country" was put under the supervision of a Bureau of Indian Affairs created in 1832.

The increased migration to the Pacific Coast followed by the construction of railroads, caused the U. S. Government in 1871, to abandon the former policy of making treaties and begin the system of settling them on reservations.

Regardless of such changes in treaties, policies, or in land status, the Indian Traders continued to ply their trade. Whether it was because

this trade was carried on in a land without a national currency, or in a land lacking any currency whatsoever, or whether it was just to insure their own trade, certain traders and trading companies issued their own currency in the form of tokens.

These tokens are the only link which connects numismatics with the history and story of the opening and winning of the great West and Northwest of North America.

The grouping together of these relatively few frontier tokens are as important and worthy to be classified in the colonization series of North America as are our colonials and early Canadians and are decidedly much more rare.

The lack of interest in these tokens can only be attributed to 1. neglected importance 2. scarcity and 3. desirability overlooked due to their similarity in some respects to the trade check so widely and profusely used in all sections of the country.

As a result of progressive changes, the tokens of the Indian trader show three distinct periods of transitions through which the territories passed in regard to dealings with the trader.

1. The early period when the trader sought only furs, a period when the field of operation of the trader was all of North America. A period beginning in 1670 and probably ending in about 1832 in United States territory, and in about 1869 in Canadian territory. The days of the Hudson Bay and Northwest Companies with their tokens valued in skins.

2. The period between 1832 and 1871 in the U. S. when territory west of the Mississippi was known as "Indian Country" and the Indian trader was either the Army Post Sutler or Post Trader at some government outpost, or a private licensed trader or trading company such as Durfee and Peck or McClure. In Alaska and Canada such Indian Traders are still existent.

3. The period after 1871 in the U. S. when the creation of Indian reservations and agencies, the Indian trader became a coveted political appointment by the Department of Interior. The tokens of this grouping generally indicate the agency to which the traders were assigned.

As previously mentioned, the two trading companies which most prominently and adequately represented the early era of the fur trade were the Hudson Bay Company and the Northwest Company, and it is only fitting and proper for this narrative to include a brief resume of their interesting and famous histories.

THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY

First to realize the rich possibilities vested in the wilderness of North America were the group of Englishmen who organized the renowned Hudson Bay Company.

The founding of the Company was based directly on the wondrous accounts by Radisson of his famous journey through the unexplored Great Lakes region in 1659. The Hudson Bay Company was formed in 1670 by a charter granted on May 2, 1670.

On a modern map, the Hudson Bay Co. secured a trade monopoly in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, North of the Lawrentian water shed and west of the Labrador boundary, the whole of Manitoba, most of Saskatchewan, the southern half of Alberta and a large portion of

the Northwest Territories. In all a great basin of one and one-half million square miles.

The company had powers of war and peace by which the company could send *"Shippes of war, men and ammunician onto their plantations, Fortes, Factories or Places of Trade," or build "Castles, Fortifications, Fortes, Garrisons – etc," while anyone with temerity to trespass upon these rights would "incure our indignacion" and be seized and brought to "this Realm of England."

Conforming to the practice of other royal charters, a payment to the Crown was provided for, as a symbol of obligation. In the case of the Hudson Bay Co. it was to be "yielding and paying yearly to us, our heires and successors, 2 Elkes and two Black Beavers whensoever and as often as our heires and successors shall happen to enter into the said countries."

The charter of 1670 was supplemented by four others, in 1884, 1892, 1912, and 1920. All have been signed under warrant of the reigning monarch, two by Queen Victoria and two by King George the Fifth.

In 1927, 257 years after the original charter was granted, the symbol of obligation was met when King Edward VIII, as Prince Wales and heir to the throne of England, was presented with the traditional two Elk and two black beaver skins, while en route from Winnipeg to his Alberta ranch.

Cautiously, but continually expanding through the years following the secural of Charter, building forts and trading posts at strategic points, the Hudson Bay Co. was the originator of chain merchandising in North America.

Trading posts established thereby throughout their vast domain were known as Hudson Bay House, Ruperts House, Albany House, East Maine House, Victoria House, Oxford House, Norway House, Brunswick House, Henly House, Cumberland House, Osnaburgh House, York Fort, Princes of Wales Fort, Fort Williams, Fort Dauphin and Moose Factory.

The ceding of Ruperts Land to Canada in 1860 was the beginning of this vast fur trading territory being converted to agriculture and settlement.

Following the Deed of Surrender, the company adapted itself to conform to a mercantile department establishment thereby broadening itself into the commercial life of Canada and adjusting itself to advancing civilization. One of the most valued privileges enjoyed by the Company is the unique right to fly a Red Ensign with the letters HBC in white on a red field. This flag of the company flies over 232 fur trade posts from Newfoundland to British Columbia, and from the Great Lakes to within 700 miles of the North Pole.

The metal tokens known to have been issued by the Hudson Bay Company from 1854 to date are as follows:

East Maine House – For use in the District S.E. of Hudson Bay.

(Note: All tokens described hereafter are to be considered round with plain edges unless otherwise specified. Dash symbols in the description indicate a new line.)

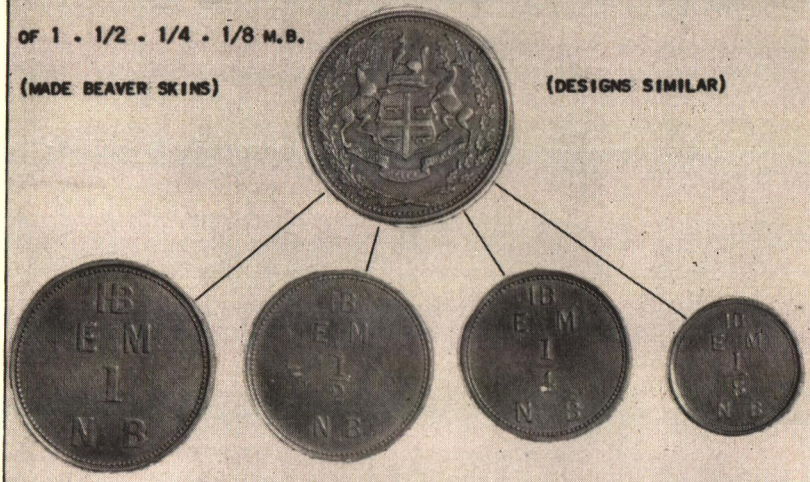
***From "The Honourable Co." by MacKay**

HUDSON BAY TOKENS PL. *No. 1*

E.M. - EAST MAINE DISTRICT - BRASS TOKENS ISSUED IN DENOMINATIONS OF 1 - 1/2 - 1/4 - 1/8 M.B.

(MADE BEAVER SKINS)

(DESIGNS SIMILAR)



No. 1 *No. 2* *No. 3* *No. 4*

ST. LAURENCE - LABRADOR DISTRICT - ALUM. TOKENS ISSUED IN DENOMINATIONS OF 20-10-5-1 MADE BEAVER SKINS (DESIGNS SIMILAR)

No. 7

No. 10

UNGAVA DISTRICT (EASTERN ARTIC)

ALUM. TOKENS ISSUED IN DENOMINATIONS OF

1 (FOX SKIN) SQUARE AND 100 - 50 - 25 - 10 - 5 (CENTS) ROUND. (DESIGNS SIMILAR)

1 **1 M.B. token (Breton #926)**
Obv. – The arms of the H.B.C. within an open crossed wreath.
Rev. – HB (Hudson Bay Co.) – E.M. (East Maine House) – 1 (denomination) – NB (made beaver). Note: The NB is an error by the die cutter for MB.
Brass – reeded edge – size 30 mm. or 18/16 in.

2 **½ M.B. token (Breton #927)**
Similar except denomination ½ and size 27 mm or 17/16 in.

3 **¼ M.B. token (Breton #928)**
Similar except denomination ¼ and size 25 mm or 15/16 in.

4 **⅛ M.B. token (Breton #929)**
Similar except denomination ⅛ and size 19 mm or 12/16 in.

For use in the S. Lawrence-Labrador District.

5 **20 M.B. token**
Obv. – HUDSON BAY COMPANY – 20, in center, 3 ornaments below, all within a circle of dots.
Rev. – ST. LAWRENCE-LABRADOR DISTRICT – 20-M.B. (made beaver) in center, 3 ornaments below, all within a circle of dots.
Alum. 26 mm or 16/16 in.

6 **10 M.B. token**
Similar except for denomination 10 M.B. Size 26 mm or 16/16 in.

7 **5 M.B. token**
Similar except for denomination 5 M.B. Size 26 mm or 16/16 in.

8 **1 M.B. token**
Similar except for denomination 1 M.B. Size 26 mm or 16/16 in.

For use by Eskimos in the Ungava District of the Eastern Arctic Area, issued in 1946.

9 **1 (Fox skin) token**
Obv. – HBC (Hudson Bay Co.) above, large 1 (denom.) below.
Rev. – Blank.
Alum. – square with rounded corners. Size 45 mm or 28/16 in.

10 **100 (cents) token**
Obv. – HBC (Hudson Bay Co.) above, 100 (denom.) below.
Rev. – Blank.
Alum. Size, 46 mm or 28/16 in.

11 **50 (cents) token**
Similar to #10 except denomination 50. Size 39 mm or 24/16 in.

12 **25 (cents) token**
Similar to #10 except denomination 25. Size 32 mm or 20/16 in.

13 **10 (cents) token**
Similar to #10 except denomination 10. Size 26 mm or 16/16 in.

14 **5 (cents) token**
Similar to #10 except denomination 5. Size 20 mm or 12/16 in.

HUDSON BAY PAPER CURRENCY

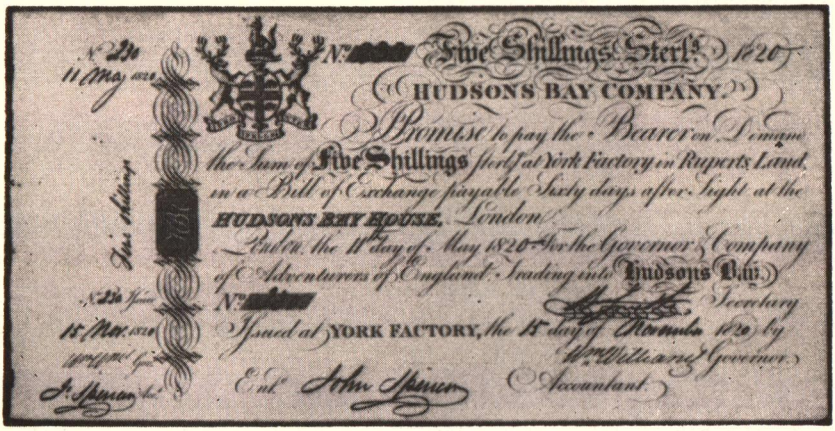
In addition to the metal tokens issued by the Hudson Bay Co., the York Factory issued paper currency in denominations of 1 shilling, 5 shilling and 1 pound notes beginning in the 1820's and extending through the 1840's.

These were large notes, 4¾ inches by 9⅜ inches in size and known as "The Hudson Bay Blankets." They were issued primarily for the use of persons employed by the York Factory in work other than fur trapping.

It is recorded that this media passed as regular paper currency throughout the territory of Ruperts Land, now largely the Province of Manitoba, throughout West Central Canada and as far south and west

in United States Territory as St. Paul, Minnesota, and San Francisco, California.

As shown in the illustration they were elaborately engraved notes payable 60 days after sight at Hudson Bay House in London.



THE NORTH WEST COMPANY

The saga of this company starts in about 1759, at the fall of Quebec when a group of private traders composed of French Canadians, American frontiersmen and Scottish Highlanders, the sons of Scotsmen who came to Canada in Wolfe's army, first moved into fur trade history.

They were called the "Master Pedlars," the Lords of Lakes and Forests, and were the first line of the fur trade.

Always on the offensive, they banded together in 1775 to form the Northwest Company, to challenge and to fight the great Hudson Bay Company and its Royal Charter.

Directed by men who knew every portage and rapid between the St. Lawrence and the Saskatchewan, they immediately emerged as a power great and formidable.

The leaders of the Company during the early years were Isaac Todd, James McGill, Benjamin and Joseph Frobisher, Simon McFavish, Robert Grout and Peter Pond.

With reckless courage and energy they took the whole northwest in their stride, to build trading posts and forts northward to the Arctic Ocean and westward across the Rockies to the Pacific Ocean. They were the first white men to cross the North American Continent. The Mackenzie River, greatest of northern rivers owes its name to the famous leader of that Northwest Company Expedition, Alexander Mackenzie.

Grand Portage at the head of Lake Superior was the field headquarters of the company, the great depot where trade goods from the east were unloaded to begin their final journey over rivers, lakes, portages, and through forests to their ultimate destination to be exchanged for furs.

After 1800 when the international boundary placed Grand Portage in United States territory, the headquarters was shifted to Kaministiqua, now Fort Williams, Ontario.

The Northwest Company reached its peak early in the 1800's. It stood alone to fight off all opposition with harsh, relentless efficiency.

With approximately 2000 employees, its own cargo and freight canoes, organized portage transport crew, lake schooners and ocean ships, it was equipped to carry goods to and from England and to the markets of the Orient. Its profits were estimated during the 15 years of its peak at 1,185,000 pounds.

In 1804, the Northwest Company attempted to purchase the Hudson Bay Company outright, offering 103,000 pounds. The transaction was not completed chiefly because part of the stock was held by infants and other persons incapable of giving title or making transfer.

The ambition and boldness of the company eventually led to ruthlessness and lawlessness in inherent clashes between traders and settlements. To avoid exposure and prosecution as a result of such lawlessness, the leaders of the Northwest Company gradually fell apart.

With disunion among the company councils resulting in reduced means, loss of trade and jeopardized credit, the Northwest Company finally opened negotiations for a merger with the Hudson Bay Company in December of 1820. The merger was completed in 1821, ending the saga which lakes and forests will never see the likes of again.

At the time of this merger, the Hudson Bay Company had 76 posts, the Northwest Company, 97.

As far as known, only one token was ever issued by this Northwest Company dated 1820, now known as Breton #925, the famous Northwest token.

15 **1 Beaver skin token**
Obv. – Laureated bust to the right, TOKEN above, 1820 below.
Rev. – Beaver to the right, NORTH WEST above, COMPANY below.
Brass, size 29 mm or 14/16 in. Very few of these tokens are known to exist, most of them being holed.

THE BEAVER CLUB

Besides the Northwest token, the Northwest Company contributed another symbol, which also tied the early days of the fur trade to numismatics, its Beaver Club medal.

The Beaver Club was founded in Montreal in 1785. Originally composed of 19 members, it was formed by men of the Northwest Company, who qualified for membership by having spent at least one winter in the great Northwest.

The club met fortnightly in winter in brilliant and expensive style. Members wore the large gold club medals on club nights, and toasts to the fur trade and all its branches were continuously in order.

The climax of the evening was always the "Grand Voyage." Members and guests sat on the floor in a row as if in a great canoe and with anything they could muster resembling a paddle, they dipped and swung to the rhythm of voyageur songs.

The Beaver Club was an expression of the Northwest Company, opposite to the story of hardship, canoes and portages, where the full blooded life of these men found an outlet.

POST SUTLERS AND TRADERS

Many of the early forts throughout the West were built primarily to afford protection to the early traders in the transportation of goods.

Forts in the southwest, along the Arkansas River were built to protect the traders dealing with the upper provinces of Mexico. The Mexican Provinces of Santa Fe, Chihuahua and Sonora contained 600,000 to 700,000 people and this outlet for goods was of great importance. They were supplied chiefly with dry goods by Missouri traders who obtained the goods from concerns in St. Louis.

In 1822, a report to the United States Senate from Thomas L. McKenney, Superintendent of Indian Trade, listed 9 United States trading posts. In 1889 there were over 85 of them.

Post Sutlers were appointed by the War Department to each of these frontier military outposts to supply certain necessities and luxuries to the soldiers stationed at, or to emigrants and travellers passing or visiting the post. In 1866, Congress abolished sutlerships and 10 years later established Post Traders in their stead.

The difference in these appointments relative to their motive, design or function as applied to frontier posts, was so slight that it can be considered a name change only.

From *Farrow's Military Encyclopedia* we find the Post Trader analyzed as follows:

"In the United States, every military post may have one Trader, who is appointed by the Secretary of War, or by the recommendation of the Council of Administration, approved by the commanding officer. Post Traders are furnished with a letter of appointment from the Secretary of War indicating the posts to which they are appointed. They are subject in all respects to the rules and regulations of the army and reside at the Post to which they are appointed. They cannot farm out, sublet, transfer, sell or assign the business

to others. They are permitted to erect buildings for the purpose of carrying out their business upon such part of the military reservation or post where they are assigned or as the commanding officer may direct.

"Such buildings are in convenient reach of the garrison. When the Trader is removed from his post, he has a right to remove or dispose of the buildings erected by him as his property. He cannot lease or sell his buildings to another Post Trader without permission of the Military authorities, but such permission would have the same force as a license to a new Post Trader for such a building at that spot. Post Traders have the exclusive right of trade upon the military reserve to which they are appointed, and no other person is allowed to trade, peddle or sell goods by sample or otherwise, within the limits of the reserve. This does not prohibit the sale by producers of fresh fruit or vegetables by permission of the Post Commander. Post Traders in the Indian country have no right to maintain a traffic in goods with the Indians unless they are properly licensed for such trade. For the exclusive privilege allowed them, Post Traders are required to contribute to the benefit of the post fund at a rate to be determined by the Post Council of Administration, not exceeding ten cents per month for every officer and enlisted man serving at the post.

"The Council of Administration once in every six months, and not oftener, examines the Post Trader's goods and invoices or bills of sale and subject to the approval of the Post Council establishes the rates and prices at which the goods shall be sold. A copy of the list thus established is kept posted in the Traders store. Should the Post Trader feel himself aggrieved by the action of the Council of Administration, he may appeal therefrom through the Post Council to the War Department. In determining the rate of profit to be allowed, the Council considers not only the prime costs, freight and other charges but also the fact that the Trader has no lien on the soldiers pay and is without security in this respect. Post Councils report to the War Department any misconduct, breach of military regulations or failure on the part of the Post Trader to comply with the requirements or regulations.

"When any cause or complaint against a Trader arises, the Post Council places the same before the Council of Administration and the Council examines the evidence for and against the Trader and makes a report of the facts through the Post Council to the Adjutant General of the Army for the action of the Secretary of War in whom alone is the power vested to remove a Trader. When a new Trader is selected and his appointment is issued, the appointment of the former Trader is revoked, but in order that injustice may not be done the former Trader in the total loss of his investment in buildings or goods, the new appointee is required to purchase a portion or all of the same at a fair valuation, the articles to be so purchased and the appraisement of their value to be determined by the Council of Administration.

"The former Trader is not debarred from withdrawing his goods if he so elects."

In most cases the early Post Sutlers and the Post Traders were licensed or given the right to trade with friendly Indians to promote dependency.

Later, as the area around a frontier post grew into a community where traders of all kinds were able to supply the necessities and luxuries previously referred to, the Post Trader became only a privileged rival of citizens engaged in legitimate Indian trade.

As a result, regulations were passed forbidding the Indians from trading at a military post. However as Military Post Traders carried articles the Indians wanted, which the Indian Traders were not authorized to buy, trade between the Post Trader and Indians continued through the Military or Indian Scouts. The scout purchased from the Post Trader for the Indian in return for information or good will.

The Post Sutler and Trader therefore were very closely allied with the Indian trade and the tokens issued by them take their very rightful place as a part of the Trader Series.

Post Traderships were finally abolished by Congress in 1893.

An extract, as follows, from the last report of the Secretary of War relative to Bill #S-3117, relating to the abolishment of Post Traderships (taken from the House Reports of the 52nd. Congress, 2nd Session 1892-93) very adequately summarizes their demise.

"At the beginning of this administration, there were licensed Post Traders at most army posts. They were a privileged class, exempt from taxation because located on government reservations, and had practically a monopoly of the trade in such articles as were not furnished or sold by the quartermasters or commissary. Wherever cities or villages have grown up near the formerly remote western posts, and the Post Trader has thus ceased to be a necessity, it has been my purpose to discontinue the system as rapidly as possible, and permit the trade of military posts-outside of the ordinary governmental supplies, to take its regular channels.

"On the 4 th. of March, 1889, there were eighty-five of these traders. There are now but twenty-two, and seven of these have been notified that their licenses will be revoked within a short time, at a date so fixed as to give them an opportunity to sell or reduce their stocks.

"Four of the remaining fifteen are at posts whose abandonment has been ordered, or soon will be, so that at the end of the fiscal year there will be only eleven remaining.

"The parties who held these privileges had large personal and political influence, and it has not been an easy or pleasant task to make this change.

"Many of them also, had invested considerable capital in these enterprises, and were, therefore, entitled to consideration and a reasonable time to close their business. But their profit had been large and I believe that no injustice has been done them.

"It was a pernicious system and necessity was the only excuse for its existance at anytime. It has outlived whatever usefulness it may have had and its longer continuance is not for the interest of the service or for the public good."

FRONTIER POST TOKENS

In summary, from an analysis of the history of Post Sutlers and Post Traders, it can be concluded that Post Sutler tokens were issued and in use previous to 1866, and Post Trader tokens from 1876, to and including the year 1893.

Among the trader tokens from certain frontier forts we find a few without the trader being designated as either Post Sutler or Post Trader. It is quite reasonable and likely that these were tokens issued by the traders assigned to those forts between the years 1866 and 1876 and it is with this assumption that I am including such tokens in this grouping.

Fort Bridger, Dakota Territory (a post of the American Fur Trading Co. in 1820, a U. S. Post 1842-1890, Wyoming)

16 Obv. – W.A. CARTER – POST TRADER – FORT BRIDGER (all incused)
Rev. – VALUE – 50 CTS. (all incused)
Brass. Size 34 mm or 21/16 inches.

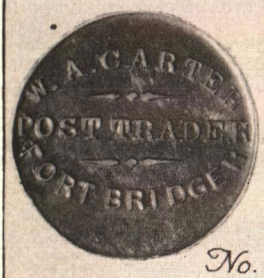
17 Similar except denomination 25¢. Size 23 mm or 14/16 inches.

Fort Laramie, Dakota Territory (a Post of the American Fur Trading Co. in 1834, a U. S. Post 1849-90, Wyoming)

18 Obv. – S.E. WARD SUTLER U.S.A. – FORT LARAMIE D.T. – GOOD FOR – 50¢ – IN SUTLER – GOODS.
Rev. – Blank.
Copper. Size 33 mm or 21/16 inches. Thin planchet with stamping distinguishably incused on the reverse.

FRONTIER POST TRADER TOKEN PL. No. 2

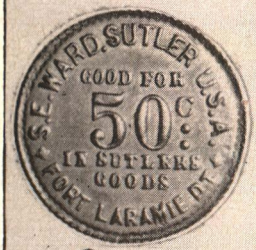
W.A. CARTER • POST TRADER
FORT BRIDGER D.T.



No. 16

No. 17

S.E. WARD • POST SUTLER
FORT LARAMIE, D.T.

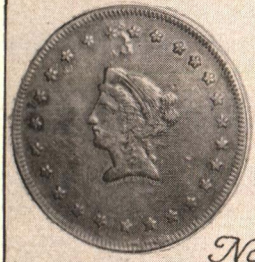


No. 18

No. 19

No. 20

J.S. McCORMICK • POST TRADER
FORT LARAMIE, D.T.



No. 21

No. 22

19 Similar except denomination 25¢. Size 28 mm or 17/16 inches.

20 Similar except for denomination 10¢ and only "F" for Fort. Size 23 mm or 15/16 inches.

21 Obv. – Liberty head to left, stars around. In small letters below head "CHILDS CHICAGO."
Rev. – J.S. McCORMICK – POST TRADER – GOOD – FOR 50 cts. – IN GOODS – FORT LARAMIE, D.T. (Wright #681)
Brass. Size 33 mm or 21/16 inches. Note also known in white metal or German silver.

22 Obv. – A spread eagle, shield on breast, arrows and olive branch in talons, "Childs Inc." below. Stars around.
Rev. – FT. LARAMIE, D.T. – J.S. McCORMICK – POST TRADER – GOOD – FOR 25 cts. – IN GOODS.
Brass. Size 25 mm or 16/16 inches.

23 Obv. – J.S. McCORMICK – POST TRADER – FT. LARAMIE, D.T.
Rev. – GOOD – FOR – 10 cts. – IN GOODS.
Brass. Size 20 mm.

Fort McIntosh – Texas (a Military and trading post 1849-Exist. 1896)

24 Obv. – S. SULNON – POST TRADER – FT. McINTOSH, a soldier in dress uniform in center.
Rev. – GOOD FOR – 25c – IN MERCHANDISE.
Nickel. Size 26 mm or 16/16 inches.

Fort D. A. Russell – Wyoming Territory (a U. S. Military and Trading Post, 1867-Exist. in 1896)

25 Obv – C.A. WEIDMAN & CO. – POST TRADER – 15 – FORT D.A. RUSSELL – WYOMING, TER.
Rev. – A liberty head facing left, crossed wreath around.
Brass. Size 24 mm. or 15/16 inches.

Fort Thompson, Dakota Territory (a U. S. Military and Trading Post, Crow Indian Agency, 1864-1867, now So. Dakota)

26 Obv. – Liberty head facing left, 17 stars around.
Rev. – PAYABLE – IN GOODS – 100 – F.J.D. & CO. – FORT THOMPSON D.T.
Brass. Size 26 mm. or 16/16 inches.

27 Obv. – Eagle with outspread wings, olive branch and arrows in talons, 16 stars around.
Rev. – PAYABLE – IN – GOODS – 50 – F.J.D. & CO. – FORT THOMPSON D.T.
Brass. Size 22 mm. or 14/16 inches.

28 Obv. – Similar to No. 27 except 15 stars around.
Rev. – Similar to No. 27 except denomination, 25.
Brass. Size 20 mm. or 12/16 inches.

Fort Wingate, New Mexico Territory (Old Fort Lyons in 1860-68, Fort Wingate in 1862-Exist. in 1896)

29 Obv. – GEO. L. COOK – POST – TRADER – FT. WINGATE N.M.
Rev. – GOOD – FOR 1 DOL. – IN TRADE.
Brass. Size 37 mm. or 23/16 inches.

30 Similar to No. 29 except for denomination, 50 cts. (Wright #206)
Brass. Size 31 mm. or 20/16 inches.

31 25¢. No description available.

32 Obv. – GEO. L. COOK – POST TRADER – FT. WINGATE N.M.
Rev. – GOOD FOR – 10 CTS – IN TRADE.
Brass. Size 21 mm. or 13/16 inches.

33 Similar to No. 32 except for denomination, 5 cts.
Brass. Size 18 mm. or 11/16 inches.

Fort Quitman, Texas (a military post and trading post 1858-1877)

34 Obv. – MOORE & SWEET – 1871 – crossed branches below.

TRADER TOKENS PL. No. 3

No. 24

S.S. SULNON - POST TRADER
FORT McINTOSH, TEX.

No. 25

C.A. WEIDMAN - POST TRADER
FORT D.A. RUSSELL, W.T.

No. 26

F.J.D. CO. - TRADERS
FORT THOMPSON, D.T.
BRASS TOKENS ISSUED IN
DENOM. OF $1.00-.50¢-.25¢

No. 29

GEO. L. COOK -
POST TRADER
FORT WINGATE, N.M.
(TER) BRASS TOKENS
ISSUED IN DENOM. OF
$1.00-.50¢-.25¢-.10¢-.5¢

MOORE & SWEET
FORT QUITMAN, TEX.

J.L. JEWETT - POST TRADER

No. 34

No. 35 No. 37

Rev. – FORT QUITMAN – 5 – CENTS – IN MDSE.
Brass. Size 17 mm. or 11/16 inches.

J. L. Jewett

35 Obv. – Spread eagle, 13 stars above, 1866 below.
Rev. – GOOD – FOR 25 CTS – AT THE – POST TRADERS – J.L. JEWETT.
Brass. Size 22 mm. or 14/16 inches.

36 10¢ – No description available.

37 Obv. – AT THE – POST – TRADERS – J.L. JEWETT.
Rev. – Good – FOR 5 CTS. – IN GOODS.
Brass. Size 16 mm. or 10/16 inches.

TRADING COMPANIES AND TRADERS

Aside from full blooded Indians, it was unlawful for any one to transact business in the Territories unless he had obtained a permit or license from the Office of Indian Affairs, then under the War Department.

The earliest American trading companies were the American Fur Company organized in 1808 by John Jacob Astor, the Missouri Fur Company organized in 1809, the Pacific Fur Company around 1810 and the Rocky Mountain Fur Company in 1822.

These were followed by the Columbian Fur Company, the Northwestern Fur Company and numerous other companies and individual traders, that by 1827 there were 222 licenses issued to traders according to a War Department report of that year.

That the hardships encountered by these men in the transportation of goods, in the protection of person and property and in the obstacles of opposition by the North West Company and Hudson Bay Company, were really worth while can be gleaned from the following, taken from Larpenteurs *Forty Years a Fur Trader on the Upper Missouri:*

"Durfee and Peck, a St. Louis firm (1867) erected an abode store 96′ by 20′ at Fort Union on the Upper Missouri in opposition to the North West Company.

"This store of Durfee and Peck was begun on July 1, and finished Aug. 17.

"During the summer, Colonel Rankin, Commander of Fort Buford purchased Fort Union and demolished it. Durfee and Peck therefore moved to Fort Buford and erected a store 120′ in length.

"In spite of the opposition of the North West Company and the army sutler did a business of $5000.00 in Buffalo robes, elk hides and deer and wolf skins."

This insight of one small event in the history of Durfee and Peck can be construed as a tribulation or trial that could have been encountered and as profitably met by any of the traders whose tokens are herewith classified in this group.

TRADER TOKENS

J. H. McADAMS

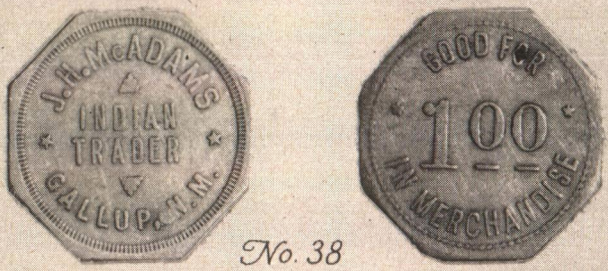
38 **1 Dollar token**
Obv. – J.H. McADAMS – INDIAN – TRADER – GALLUP N.M.
Rev. – GOOD FOR – 1.00 – IN MERCHANDISE.
Alum. octagonal. Size 35 mm. or 22/16 inches.

39 **50 (cents) token**
Similar except for denomination 50¢. Size 21 mm. or 19/16 inches.

40 **25 (cents) token**
Similar except for denomination 25¢. Size 28 mm. or 18/16 inches.

TRADER TOKENS PL. No. 4

J.H. McADAMS - ALUM. TOKENS ISSUED IN DENOMINATIONS OF $1.00 -50¢ -25¢ 10¢ (DESIGNS SIMILAR)



No. 38

E.H. DURFEE - TOKENS ISSUED IN DENOMINATIONS OF $1.00 (BRASS) -50¢ (BRASS) -25¢ (CO. NI.)

DURFEE & PECK - SIMILAR -$1.00 (W.M.) -50¢ (BRASS, COPPER AND W.M.) 25¢ (COPPER- CO. NI.- W.M.)

No. 43 No. 47

No. 44 No. 48

No. 51

41 **10 (cents) token**
Similar except for denomination 10¢. Size 25 mm. or 16/16 inches.

LOWRY BEALL & Co.

42 **50 (cents) token**
Obv. – Liberty head left, 1866 below, stars around.
Rev. – LOWRY BEALL & CO. TRADERS U.S.A. around. GOOD – FOR 50 CTS. – IN – TRADERS – GOODS in center.
Brass. Size 25 mm. or 16/16 inches.

E. H. DURFEE

43 **1 Dollar**
Obv. – Indian with spear mounted on a pony running right.
Rev. – GOOD FOR – ONE DOLLAR – IN MERCHANDISE – E.H. DURFEE.
Brass. Size 28 mm. or 17/16 inches.

44 **50 (cents) token**
Obv. – A side wheel ferry boat.
Rev. – GOOD FOR – 50 CENTS – IN MERCHANDISE – E.H. DURFEE.
Brass. Size 24 mm. or 15/16 inches.

45 **25 (cents) token**
Obv. – A buffalo charging to left.
Rev. – GOOD FOR – 25 CENTS – IN – MERCHANDISE – E.H. DURFEE.
Copper, nickel. Size 20 mm. or 12/16 inches.

46 **25 (cents) token**
Similar to #45 except in white metal.

DURFEE & PECK

47 **1 Dollar**
Obv. – Indian with spear on pony running right.
Rev. – GOOD FOR – ONE DOLLAR – IN MERCHANDISE – DURFEE & PECK.
White metal. Size 28 mm. or 17/16 inches.

48 **50 (cents) token**
Obv. – A side wheel ferry boat.
Rev. – GOOD FOR – 50 CENTS – IN MERCHANDISE – DURFEE & PECK.
Brass. 24 mm. or 15/16 inches.

49 **50 (cents) token**
Similar to No. 48 except in copper.

50 **50 (cents) token**
Similar to No. 48 except in white metal.

51 **25 (cents) token**
Obv. – A buffalo charging to left.
Rev. – GOOD FOR – 25 CENTS – IN – MERCHANDISE – DURFEE & PECK.
Copper-nickel. Size 20 mm. or 12/16 inches.

52 **25 (cents) token**
Similar to No. 51 except in copper.

53 **25 (cents) token**
Similar to No. 51 except in white metal.

GRADY & FREENY

54 **50 (cents) token** (Wright #1433)
Obv. – Monogram in center by letters "G" & "F." (GRADY & FREENY) HARTSHORN I.T. (Indian Territory)
Rev. – GOOD FOR FIFTY CENTS IN MERCHANDISE.
Alum. octagonal. Size 30 mm. or 19/16 inches.

HERMAN HASS (Listed in Woodward's Jenks Sale 9-1-1880.)

55 **50 (cents) token**
Obv. – HERMAN HASS TRADER, CHEYENNE WYOM. TER.
Brass (20). (Only description available.)

LEE & REYNOLDS

56 **1 Dollar**

TRADER TOKENS

PLATE No. 5

LEE & REYNOLDS

IND. TER.

No. 56

A. E. MAUPIN. (ALASKA)

ALUM. TOKENS ISSUED IN DENOM. OF 1. (DOL). 50. 25. 10. 5 (CENTS)

DESIGNS SIMILAR

No. 57

E. A. M CLURE

No. 62 No. 63

WOOD & HARRISON

No. 64

Obv. – LEE & REYNOLDS – CAMP – SUPPLY – IND. TER.
Rev. – GOOD FOR – ONE DOLLAR – IN – MERCHANDISE – IN OUR INDIAN – TRADE.
Brass, reeded edge. Size 25 mm. or 16/16 inches.

A. E. MAUPIN (Alaska) (Wright #8-P 74-5, Num. March 1905)

57 **1 Dollar**
Obv. – A. E. MAUPIN, INDIAN TRADER around. A large starlike ornament in center. A small star at bottom with L.H. MOISE S.F. below.
Rev. – GOOD FOR – $1.00 – IN TRADE.
Alum. Size 39 mm. or 24/16 inches.

58 **50 (cents) token**
Similar except for denomination 50¢. Size 33 mm. or 20/16 inches.

59 **25 (cents) token**
Similar except for denomination 25¢. Size unknown.

60 **10 (cents) token**
Similar except for denomination 10¢. Size 19 mm. or 12/16 inches.

61 **5 (cents) token**
Similar except for denomination 5¢. Size 21 mm. or 13/16 inches.

E. A. McCLURE (Adams, Ohio #21)

62 **50 (cents) token**
Obv. – E.A. McCLURE – 50 – TRADER.
Rev. – MURDOCK & SPENCER – 139 – W. FIFTH – STREET – CINCINNATI, all within a small circle.
Brass, reeded edge. Size 22 mm. or 14/16 inches.

63 **25 (cents) token**
Similar to No. 62 except denomination 25¢.
Brass, reeded edge. Size 22 mm. or 14/16 inches.

WOOD & HARRISON (Listed as trader in old catalogue) (Adams Ohio #34) Doubtful

64 **10 (cents) token**
Obv. – WOOD & HARRISON – GOOD FOR – 10 – CENTS. Stars dispersed.
Rev. – JOHN STANTON STAMP AND BRAND CUTTER CINCINNATI.
Brass. Size 19 mm. or 12/16 inches. Thin planchet.

AGENCY TRADERS

In the years following 1871, when the government undertook to settle the Indians upon reservations, the traderships at the various Indian reservations were eagerly sought after. During the early years, only personal or political favorites of the administration figured in such appointments.

Later as the Traders were used to assist the Indian Administration personnel in the study of Indian ways, wants, needs, productive capacity, etc. with the aim of making the Indians as self supporting as possible, the selection of traders was most carefully made.

The following list of tokens representing the Indian Traders of this era, are the only ones known to this writer.

AGENCY TOKENS

DUNLAP & FLORER (Wright #271)

65 **1 Dollar**
Obv. – Eagle perched on drum, flags around.
Rev. – DUNLAP & FLORER – GOOD FOR – ONE – DOLLAR – IN GOODS – OSAGE TRADER.
Brass, reeded edge. Size 22 mm. or 14/16 inches.

G. W. FELT (Wright #310) (Operating the Cheyenne River Agency at the mouth of Bad River in 1885 in Dakota, also listed in 1885 as member of Felt & Jordan (C.R.) operating the Rosebud Agency in Dakota)

AGENCY TOKENS
PLATE No. 6
DUNLAP & FLORER
OSAGE TRADER
No. 65
G.W. FELT
CHEYENNE AGENCY
No. 68
No. 66
LEE & REYNOLDS
CHEYENNE AGENCY
RANKIN & GIBBS
SAC & FOX TRADERS
No. 69
LEWIS & PICKETT
SAC & FOX TRADERS
No. 71
No. 70

66 **1 Dollar token**
Obv. – An elk running right.
Rev. – G.W. FELT with 7 stars above and below.
Brass. Size 38 mm. or 20/16 inches.

67 **1 Dollar token**
Similar to No. 66 except in white metal.

68 **50¢ token**
Similar to No. 66 except size 31 mm. or 19/16 inches.

LEE & REYNOLDS (A. J. Reynolds, listed as operating in 1885)

69 **1 Dollar token**
Obv. – A buffalo charging left. (Wright #590)
Rev. – LEE & REYNOLDS – TRADE CHECK – CHEYENNE AGENCY.
Nickel. Size 32 mm. or 20/16 inches.

LEWIS (PHILIP W) & PICKETT (CC) (Listed as operating in 1885)

70 **1 Dollar token**
Obv. – Eagle with shield on breast, and arrows and branches in talons. 10 stars above, a wampum belt below.
Rev. – GOOD IN TRADE WITH – LEWIS & PICKETT – FOR – 1.00 – SAC & FOX AGENCY – INDIAN TERRITORY.
Brass. Size 30 mm. or 18/16 inches.

RANKIN (ALEXANDER) & GIBBS (HIRAM) (Listed as operating in 1885)

71 **1 Dollar token**
Obv. – Eagle perched on drum to left, flags around.
Rev. – RANKIN & GIBBS – GOOD FOR – ONE – DOLLAR – IN GOODS – SAC & FOX TRADERS.
Brass, reeded edge. Size 23 mm. or 14/16 inches.

CONCLUSION

Records of the 50th Congress, 1888-89, lists approximately 240 Indian Traders whose licenses had not expired as of March 26, 1886.

It is reasonable to assume that with this number of traders and agencies recorded in the United States in 1886 and with unknown totals in Alaska, Mexico, Canada and the United States to date, many more tokens could be added to this list with proper identification.

It is also reasonable to assume that many of the Traders herein listed issued tokens in other denominations as well as in other metals than those recorded. These unknowns combined, allow room for a great expansion of this listing and it is with regret that I leave it so far from completion.

ANCIENT PAPER CURRENCY

By A. O. ASHMAN, Palmerton, Pennsylvania

The use of paper currency has entrenched itself in our economic system so firmly that it is generally considered to be a modern development in much the same way as are the radio or the electric light. Even collectors of paper currency may be unaware of its vast use, long before Columbus discovered America, in that fabulous Mongol empire founded by Genghis Kahn. That empire reached its prime in the thirteenth century under Kubla Kahn, the grandson of its founder. We have a first-hand account of this system in action, by that very remarkable man, and perhaps the world's greatest traveler, Marco Polo.

Everyone, of course, realizes that paper currency itself is not money, but only a signed promise by a government to exchange it, on demand, for money. In addition, the government requires that anyone offered paper currency in payment of a debt be required to accept it to satisfy such debts. In other words, paper currency is legal tender. Thus, we are as willing to accept paper currency as we are to accept real money. In fact, we are more willing to accept paper money when large amounts are involved due to the inconvenience of the bulk or weight of metallic money. Witness, for example, the reluctance of the general public to be bothered by silver dollars as against a definite preference for paper dollars.

This same condition existed as an established and smooth working system as long ago as the year 1280, was studied, marveled at, and then recorded in minute detail for us by Marco Polo. The fact that he did not understand how such a system could exist or function so smoothly makes his accurate description of it all the more remarkable.

As a background to Marco Polo's invaluable description of the Mongol currency system, it seems advisable to review briefly the even more remarkable story of his travels which brought him into contact with this astonishing system. Marco Polo was a Venetian, born in the year 1254. In 1271 he accompanied his father and uncle on a mission from the pope to the court of Kubla Kahn in Cathay. This mission itself is worthy of a comment, for it involved potential possibilities more stupendous than any other mission before or since and almost certainly for all time to come.

The two elder Polos had previously visited Cathay in caravan groups, for they were traders. Being the first Europeans the Kahn had seen, they impressed him greatly. He, sensing the political value of Christianity, sent them to the pope with a request for one hundred teachers to instruct his people in Christianity and the Christian arts. It was on the return mission with the two elder Polos and two Dominican friars sent by the pope that Marco Polo set out for Cathay. The two Dominicans soon tired and returned, but the three Polos went on to report to the Kahn. Many have speculated on the probable effect on world history had the Kahn succeeded in teaching Christianity to the people of Asia for it was only when Christianity failed him that he turned to Buddhism.

In any event the three Polos arrived at the court of the Kahn which was located in the great city of Peking (now Peiping) and Marco not only became a court favorite but a public official. The same trait that makes Marco's account of the Kubla Kahn's ancient currency so interesting to us was the one that won him the Kahn's favor, that is his ability to accurately relate strange things. Marco Polo returned to Venice in 1295. In 1298, he became a commander in the Venetian navy, was captured and imprisoned by the Genoese where he wrote his memoirs.

Hear then Marco Polo's own account of the great Kahn's ancient currency system. The quotations are his own as published by Grosset & Dunlap of New York in THE TRAVELS OF MARCO POLO.

The Mint at Peking (Now Peiping)

"I shall proceed to tell you of the mint which he has in the same city, in the which he has his money coined and struck, as I shall relate to you. And in doing so I shall make manifest to you how it is that the great lord may well be able to accomplish even much more than I have told you, or

am going to tell you, in this book. For, tell it how I might, you never would be satisfied that I was keeping within truth and reason!

"The emperor's mint then is in this same city of Cambaluc, and the way it is wrought is such that you might say he has the secret of alchemy in perfection, and you would be right! For he makes his money after this fashion."

Paper from the Inner Bark of the Mulberry Tree

"He makes them take of the bark of a certain tree, in fact of the mulberry tree, the leaves of which are the food of the silkworms, – these trees being so numerous that whole districts are full of them. What they take is a certain fine white bast or skin which lies between the wood of the tree and the thick outer bark, and this they make into something resembling sheets of paper, but black. When these sheets have been prepared they are cut up into pieces of different sizes. The smallest of these sizes is worth a half tornesel; the next, a little larger, one tornesel; one, a little larger still, is worth half a silver groat of Venice; another a whole groat; others yet two groats, five groats, and ten groats. There is also a kind worth one bezant of gold, and others of three bezants, and so up to ten."

Official Seals and Signatures

"All these pieces of paper are issued with as much solemnity and authority as if they were of pure gold or silver; and on every piece a variety of officials, whose duty it is, have to write their names, and to put their seals. And when all is prepared duly, the chief officer deputed by the Khan smears the seal entrusted to him with vermilion, and impresses it on the paper, so that the form of the seal remains printed upon it in red; the money is then authentic."

Penalty for Forgery

"Anyone forging it would be punished with death."

Annual Mintage and Low Cost of Printing

"And the Khan causes every year to be made such a vast quantity of this money, which costs him nothing, that it must equal in amount all the treasure in the world."

Currency Made Legal Tender

"With these pieces of paper, made as I have described, he causes all payments on his own account to be made; and he makes them to pass current universally over all his kingdoms and provinces and territories, and whithersoever his power and sovereignty extends. And nobody, however important he may think himself, dares to refuse them on pain of death."

Popular Acceptance in Domestic and Foreign Trade

"And indeed everybody takes them readily, for wheresoever a person may go throughout the great Khan's dominions he shall find these pieces of paper current, and shall be able to transact all sales and purchases of goods by means of them just as well as if they were coins of pure gold. And all the while they are so light that ten bezants' worth does not weigh one golden bezant.

"Furthermore all merchants arriving from India or other countries, and bringing with them gold or silver or gems and pearls, are prohibited from selling to any one but the emperor. He has twelve experts chosen for this business, men of shrewdness and experience in such affairs; these appraise the articles, and the emperor then pays a liberal price for them in those pieces of paper. The merchants accept his price readily, for in the first place they would not get so good an one from anybody else, and secondly they are paid without any delay. And with this paper money they can buy what they like anywhere over the empire, while it is also vastly lighter to carry about on their journeys. And it is a truth that the merchants will several times in the year bring wares to the amount of

four hundred thousand bezants,* and the grand sire pays for all in that paper. So he buys such a quantity of those precious things every year that his treasure is endless, while all the time the money he pays away costs him nothing at all. Moreover, several times in the year proclamation is made through the city that any one who may have gold or silver or gems or pearls, by taking them to the mint shall get a handsome price for them. And the owners are glad to do this, because they would find no other purchaser give so large a price. Thus the quantity they bring in is marvelous, though those who do not choose to do so may let it alone. Still, in this way, nearly all the valuables in the country come into the Khan's possession."

Redemption of Damaged Currency

"When any of those pieces of paper are spoilt – not that they are so very flimsy neither – the owner carries them to the mint, and by paying three per cent. on the value he gets new pieces in exchange."

Payment in Gold on Demand

This, of course, is the basis of all currency issues. While Marco Polo reports it he seems to have missed the full significance of this feature.

"And if any baron, or any one else soever, hath need of gold or silver or gems or pearls, in order to make plate, or girdles, or the like, he goes to the mint and buys as much as he list, paying in this paper money."

Marco Polo Signs Off

"Now you have heard the ways and means whereby the great Khan may have, and in fact has, more treasure than all the kings in the world; and you know all about it and the reason why. And now I will tell you of the great dignitaries which act in this city on behalf of the emperor."

I also hope "you know all about it and the reason why"; nevertheless it still seems amazing that such an orderly and satisfactory system could have functioned in such ancient times.

This may seem like another first for the Chinese along with gunpowder or printing, and, of course, the Russians are likely to claim it as another first for themselves. Actually, neither can claim such credit. The Mongols simply moved into China and adopted the country as their own, with Peiping as their capital. The rough handling that the Russians received from the hand of the Mongols would deter any other people from sponsoring such claims.

*The gold bezant was a Byzantine coin in general circulation in Europe during the 13th Century. Its value was equivalent to about three dollars.

The groat, mentioned previously, as used in Europe during the 13th Century was a large (thick) silver coin, its value varying in different countries and at different times. It was probably worth about ten cents. This is an early example of fractional currency.

THE CLASSIFICATION OF TOKENS

By MELVIN and GEORGE FULD
5610 Greenspring Avenue, Baltimore 9, Maryland

The classification of tokens is subject to much controversy. Unfortunately, there is no simple system known to the writers.

Dr. Wright, when he classified his, merely made an alphabetical listing of them and numbered them from one up, not paying too much attention to locality or alphabetical list. This was, as far as we know, the first attempt to classify tokens of this particular nature. Later, Adams decided to classify tokens and only used in his classification those which had a definite city and state, so that he started each state alphabetically by cities, with the same number 1.

Both of these systems have some advantages and many disadvantages. The authors when they attempted to set up a classification for tokens devised a system which they used in their first article, which appeared in the January 1951 *Numismatist.* The basic concept of this operation is as follows:

STATE – NUMBER – TYPE – DECADE – METAL – SIZE
VARIETY – RARITY

We believe that all one has to remember is the method of classifying the first two, namely; the state and the number. This will give you an indication of exactly what type of token and where it would appear, and would leave the balance of the classification which is cumbersome to the writing or the exact classification, but with the state and number, it is felt that one can either classify or remember the minimum amount of material.

For STATES the standard abbreviations that appear in the various textbooks are used and are as follows:

Ala. – Alabama
Ariz. – Arizona
Ark. – Arkansas
Calif. – California
Colo. – Colorado
Conn. – Connecticut
Del. – Delaware
Fla. – Florida
Ga. – Georgia
Ida. – Idaho
Ill. – Illinois
Ind. – Indiana
Ia. – Iowa
Kan. – Kansas
Ky. – Kentucky
La. – Louisiana
Me. – Maine
Md. – Maryland
Mass. – Massachusetts
Mich. – Michigan
Minn. – Minnesota
Miss. – Mississippi
Mo. – Missouri
Mont. – Montana
Neb. – Nebraska
Nev. – Nevada
N. H. – New Hampshire
N. J. – New Jersey
N. Mex. – New Mexico
N. Y. – New York
N. C. – North Carolina
N. Dak. – North Dakota
O. – Ohio
Okla. – Oklahoma
Oreg. – Oregon
Pa. – Pennsylvania
R. I. – Rhode Island
S. C. – South Carolina
S. Dak. – South Dakota
Tenn. – Tennessee
Tex. – Texas
Ut. – Utah
Vt. – Vermont
Va. – Virginia
Wash. – Washington
W. Va. – West Virginia
Wis. – Wisconsin
Wyo. – Wyoming
Alsk. – Alaska
P. I. – Philippine Islands
Haw. – Hawaii
P. R. –Puerto Rico

The next portion, *Classification of the Tokens,* is probably the most important, and will probably be subject to some criticism.

However, the most important part of any system is its sense of classification and it is felt that by recognizing the indexing, one can file tokens with great accuracy and simplicity.

We have decided that in the classification that it would be best to use a system similar to the Library Bureau Method of Indexing and Filing. This means that tokens are filed the way that one looks up a number in a telephone book. This particular system, however, involves the alphabetical arrangement of names, persons, firms, things, or subjects, and to file them alphabetically, one transfers from an alphabetical system to a numerical system. Any standard text on indexing and filing

rules in their application can be consulted by the student who desires to file his tokens and coins correctly, and we respectfully refer anyone who is interested, to the book, "Progressive Indexing and Filing," Library Bureau Division, Remington Rand, Inc., 465 Washington St., Buffalo, New York.

For this particular work we use a numerical chart.

PROGRESSIVE INDEXING AND FILING							
A 1	C 4	E-F 6	I-J 9	L 11	N-O 14	R 16	T-V 19
B 2	D 5	G 7	K 10	M 12	P-Q 15	S 17	W-Z 20
Bi 3		H 8		Me 13		Si 18	

KEY TO SUBDIVISIONS									
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Single name or subject	A-B	C	D-F	G-I	J-L	M-O	P-R	S-Y	U-Z

The first operation that we do is to use the city for the master numbers. If the city were Baltimore, you would use 20. If the city were Washington, you would use 20 and the 0 from the subdivision 0. In other words, for single names you would use this procedure. If the city were New York, you would use under the division 149. This would then designate the city of the state. You then place a point and use the same system that is used in the phone book numerically, for the individual names. If the name were John Smith, you would then use Smith, John, so that the number would be 175. This would then set it into the city and the state. Then the first number of coin that you're indexing in that particular manner would then carry a point 1, etc. You would not take into account any changes in size or variety, because on the same coin, the size and variety would be taken care of at a later point — so that you then have your state and city and you can pretty well classify the entire token from this basic point.

If you will refer back to the January 1950 *Numismatist,* you will see the manner in which these tokens are classified under this system, as follows:

I. Madden — UN-124.1
Jan. — Cal-173.92.1
Stokes — Pa-150.174.1
Nelson & Kroth — AS-100.145.1
Schoemauny
Langstadter — Pa-150.175.1
Folger — La-146.66.1
Plastridge — RI-150.151.1
Education — Mass-20.68.1
Herrin — Pa-150.81.1

While this may appear to be slightly complicated, I am sure that after the reader has studied this for a few minutes, he will see the tremendous number of possibilities, and the unlimited number of classifications. The chances of two numbers showing up in this classification as the same number is about one chance in one hundred thousand.

The TYPE OF TOKEN is the basis of the description, whether this be a game counter, a store card, political, transportation, and the abbreviations for these are as follows:

GC – Game Counter
SC – Store Cards or Merchant Token
HT – Hard Time Token
CW – Civil War
PL – Political
TR – Transportation
AM – Amusement
CK – Checks
UN – Unclassified
MN – Magician

This list is flexible and can be expanded.

THE DECADE:

The use of the decade is an important function because it places the token in the year or the groups of years that the token is manufactured. Inasmuch as most American Tokens would start in 1700, that is the year we started with our 01, and this is on the following basis:

1701-1709 – 01
1710-1719 – 02
1720-1729 – 03
1730-1739 – 04
1740-1749 – 05
1750-1759 – 06
1760-1769 – 07
1770-1779 – 08
1780-1789 – 09
1790-1799 – 10
1800 – 11
1900 – 21

The **Classification for metal** is a standard type of classification, and so that there would be no question, we have attempted to use the chemical symbol for the metals which are base metal, so that this classification copied where it is a known metal and the metal is a base metal, we carry the chemical symbol:

Copper – Cu
Brass – Br
Bronze – Bo
Copper-Nickel – Cn
Nickel – Ni
White-Metal – Wm
Zinc – Zn
Lead – Pb
German Silver – GS
Gold Plate – Gp
Gold – Au
Silver – Ag
Silver Plate –Sp
Nickel Plate – Np
Rubber-Black – Rb
Rubber-Red – Rr
Plastic – pl
Wood-Fiber – Wf
Aluminum – Al
Steel – Fe

Size:

For the size we have used the American system of 16ths, because apparently most writers have used this particular size, and most collectors have access to inch and fraction thereof rulers in preference to millimeter size, which is the European system.

Subvarieties:

Contrary to a number of catalogers who change the number of the coin because the subvariety would change, in our system of classification, we leave everything the same with the one change being in the subvariety which would change, and this necessarily might change the rarity. We have listed the symbols which we have used for subvarieties, and in this manner one can have large quantities of subvarieties for the same number. Additions may be made to this as necessity arises.

Subvarieties:

Lettered edge – le
Plain edge – p
Reeded edge – r
Thin – tn
Thick – tk
Large – l
Small – s
Clipped – c
Misstrike – m
Overstruck – o
Incuse – i
Counterstamp – cts
Broken die-obv – bo
Broken die-rev – br
Broken die – b
Upset – u
Oval – ol
Square – sq
Octagonal – oct
Hexagonal – h
Rectangular – rec
Split – st

Rarity:

We have long thought that the classification of rarity should be more or less standardized, and we therefore, have used Dr. Shelton's system of R1 to R10, because we feel that based on this system one can obtain the maximum number of rarities.

The above describes the entire Classification System that has been used by the authors for a number of years in the classification and cataloging of large quantities of tokens, store cards, etc., and based upon the experience that we have had we believe that a system as described above will materially assist any collector who desires to classify large numbers of tokens. All one really has to do is to file by the states, by the classification number, and you will find that your tokens will drop into line in the manner in which you can classify them, discuss them and remember them.

Any suggestions or criticisms by readers will be appreciated, and the authors will try to give any further explanations desired.

Book Reviews

THE EMPERORS OF ROME. By Michael P. Carey. Published by Wetzel Publishing Company, Inc., Los Angeles 13, California. 8vo. 146 pp. Illustrated. Price $3.

Of the untold number of numismatists who plan someday to write a book on their favorite topic, very few ever carry their plans to completion. Michael P. Carey is one of the rare exceptions and the work he has produced is just about as fine a monument as any man might wish for.

Mr. Carey has been an enthusiastic student of Roman coins for the last half century and he has put his knowledge to good use in producing this historical reference book on the emperors, and the usurpers who governed the Roman empire from its beginning in B.C. 29 to its end in A.D. 491.

The 165 biographies are written in a synoptic and easily read style. When possible, political issues have been avoided.

If there is any criticism to make, it is that the author has used, in appraising his subjects, a standard of morality which did not exist at the time they lived and, while some of the Roman women may have been as indiscreet as he suggests, it is doubtful if the emperors, especially the older ones, had the virility he attributes to them.

The illustrations, with several exceptions, are taken from coins in the author's collection. The collector of Roman coins will delight in them for the portraits depict the emperors as they are found on the regular coin of the realm rather than on rare medallions or unique pieces. – S.M.

NATIONAL BANK NOTES — FIRST CHARTER PERIOD

By LESLIE S. COOMBS, A.N.A. 18511, Detroit, Michigan

Concerning United States paper money old or original series 1861-1928, probably the most interesting notes from an artistic and historical standpoint are the National Bank notes of the Civil War Period. These notes of the First Charter period 1863-1875, were issued in nine denominations, $1 to $1,000, and were the first notes that portrayed some of our most important historical events that highlighted our early days.

These are beautifully reproduced on the reverses of these National Bank notes in large tableau scenes the originals of which are painted on the rotunda walls in the Capitol Building in Washington by early famous artists.

The $18,000,000 Capitol Building is over 751 feet long and 350 feet wide covering 3-5 acres, and as seen from east and west it is composed of seven units and in the center directly under the dome is the rotunda, floors of which are built of Virginia sandstone painted white to harmonize with the marble portions of the building, and it is here that we find the beautiful historical oil paintings on the walls.

The oil paintings on the east side of the rotunda wall are from north to south; Robert Weir's "Embarkation of the Pilgrims"; John Vanderlyn's "Landing of Columbus," which has been copied many times in our school histories; W. H. Powell's "Discovery of the Mississippi"; and John G. Chapman's "Baptism of Pocahontas."

The four murals of the revolution on the west wall were painted by John Trumbull, who after serving through the revolution, traveled from New Hampshire to South Carolina to gather material for his pictures and had such national leaders as George Washington and Thomas Jefferson as models. Trumbull's "Signing of the Declaration of Independence" nearest the south door was roundly criticized by John Randolph of Roanoke, Virginia, in 1828. He called it a "Shin Piece" because it exposed gentlemen's legs in small clothes.

The other murals from south to north are "The Surrender of Cornwallis," "The Surrender of Burgoyne" and "Washington Resigning his Commission." These oil painting reproductions appear on the National Bank notes of the first charter period only from 1863 to 1875. These notes are considered the most beautiful of any ever issued by the Treasury Department. Today they are exceptionally scarce and very seldom seen. The reverses were green with center scenes in black. They come in quite a variety of signature combinations.

The face or obverse of these notes are quite attractive and pretty with their different small scenes to the left and right of center, each representing Liberty, Peace, Union, Loyalty, etc. The mint seals add color to these notes, the small red with rays, and the small red scalloped being the first seals to appear on United States paper currency. Center of obverse is devoted to the printing of the many cities, states, and National Banks from place of issue along with the dates.

Treasury, charter, and Bank numbers all appear on obverse of these notes in various colors. The signatures of the Secretary of the Treasury and United States Treasurer in office at that time are present

here. National Bank officials are pen signed at the bottom. On reverse each note has coat of arms of the state of issue and United States seal in upright ovals. I have several of each of these National Bank notes and am complete up to the $50 all in beautiful condition.

Here are the notes as they are known and their descriptions as follows:

CONCORDIA $1.00. Know also as Maidens Before the Altar. A lovely little scene with two maidens clasping hands in front of a quaint old-fashioned altar, maiden at left has her left arm raised above her head in salute to God – a beautiful symbol of Liberty, Peace, and Loyalty. The altar, round like a pillar, has a square top on which a flame of incense is burning. The front of the altar bears a United States coat of arms. Reverse in center oval is pictured "The Landing of the Pilgrims." The Pilgrims are in the act of beaching their cutter in the surf with a heavy sea running. They are wading and pulling their cutter up on the beach.

AMERICA SEATED $2.00. The obverse scene left is "America Seated" also known as "Maiden and Flag," a maiden facing is seated on deck, her back to the ship's gunwale holding and displaying the American flag. Off the ship's beam behind her is a ship at sea, overhead in the deep blue stars are shining. In the center obverse and extending over to extreme right is displayed a very large figure 2 lying on its face, a most prominent feature of this note, and due to this outstanding feature numismatists have dubbed her "The Lazy 2."

Reverse center in large oval depicts a beautiful scene of Sir Walter Raleigh exhibiting corn and tobacco raised in Virginia, date 1585, before the king and his men in England. Raleigh stands in front of a table on which the corn is lying and gives an exhibition of smoking. In his mouth is a very long, thin, straight stemmed pipe, with the large bowl resting on the table. A cloud of smoke issues forth from mouth and pipe bowl alike. The king is sitting at the table opposite Sir Walter garbed in his royal costume. His men are standing behind him in a group, and all are watching with intent interest. A boy valet has reached the table holding a tray of silver service and awed at the sight of Raleigh's exhibition fitfully tips the tray with both drinking vessels headed for the floor as the decanter careens crazily over.

Sir Walter Raleigh was most popular among the people, to the chagrin of the jealous king who decided to be rid of him later after Raleigh had completed the king's obligations. Taken to court on a trumped up charge, he was sentenced to be beheaded. The people were angry and would plead for the life of the prisoner, but early on the day of execution the king took off to parts unknown to make sure of Raleigh's gory death. The king had once remarked that the only way to stop Raleigh from smoking was to chop his head off. Raleigh smoked his pipe up until the very last minute.

THE COLUMBUS $5.00. The scene left obverse depicts "Columbus in Sight of Land." Columbus in costume, stands out on deck by the ship's gunwale just abaft of foresail amid a group of his men facing outboard and looking sharply landward across the stretch of sea, his arm extended with open palm in a welcome gesture to the distant headlands. In front of Columbus an officer is sprawled across a hawser, one knee on the coil, right hand ahold of gunwale looking up at Columbus. His left hand is pointing out the headlands. A leather strap across his shoulder suspends a sword slung behind him. Another of the party is kneeling on deck in prayer with head upraised, clasped in his hands is a small crucifix.

Right obverse "Indian Princess" – a lovely little scene, and an artist's ideal conception of a joyous meeting of the peoples East and West. An officer is escorting the princess along with his arm around behind her looking down intently into soft liquid eyes and a beautiful Indian face. The princess is wearing a long white dress reaching to the ground sashed at the waist, a dainty and shapely little bare foot peeks out ahead of her from under her dress. Her flowing glossy black hair is decorated at the front with white feathers. Immediately in front of them in the shade of trees a maiden is seated, dressed in white dress with a scarf. Her arm is extended in a welcome

salute to the princess. Beside her sits a dark native with another standing behind her in the dark shadows, they are wearing robes and turbans.

Reverse in a center oval is a beautiful reproduction of "The Landing of Columbus," mural of which is by the famous artist John Vanderlyn. I will omit its description here as it is no doubt familiar to most of us, being reproduced in many of our school histories.

THE FRANKLIN $10.00 – "Franklin and Kite." Obverse left is the historical and interesting little scene picturing Franklin experimenting with electricity when he flew his famous kite in a thunderstorm in 1752. Standing in the shelter of a porch by some shrubbery with kite in the clouds a streak of lightning at the kite. The string is visible to thumb and finger where a large old-fashioned key is hanging. The string loops down to his right hand at his side and to the ground. A boy seated on a stump in front of Franklin is watching the experiment. Franklin discovered that lightning was electricity and that a system of lightning rods on buildings would protect them from damage.

Scientists believe the electric sparks that jumped off the key were not the result of a direct bolt of lightning down the kite string, but stored up electricity in the air, a condition that exists during a thunderstorm. Benjamin Franklin was born in Boston in 1706 of what he called the middling people. His father was a candlemaker. Ben's mother was a tidy Nantucket woman. Ben when a boy learned the printing trade during an apprenticeship to his brother James and soon became an expert and ten years later was the best and biggest printer in America, producing almanacs, religious books, text books, and the finest in current English literature. He founded the first German language newspaper in this country and was editing the magazine that later became The *Saturday Evening Post.* In twenty years Ben became Philadelphia's most prominent citizen, becoming clerk of the Colony's Assembly, Alderman, and organizer of the first fire brigade. In a few years more he was founder of the Philadelphia Academy, Pennsylvania's first college. He was the Colony's Postmaster, and its most potent politician and originated the American Philosophical Society. Later he was appointed postmaster of all the American Colonies in 1753. Balance sheets were in red ink and mails were slow with much red tape. He organized a system and in a short time his department showed a profit.

Franklin was always an unpretentious kindly sort of a man and honest – calling himself a nobody. At forty he was comfortably settled with all the importance of a big frog in a small pond. From a traveling "professor" he purchased a jar which people dubbed parlor magic. It was a jar for condensing electricity produced by hand friction, and in a few months found out more about electricity and its mysteries than all other scientists ever knew. As sparks flew from his woodshed laboratory the crowds had to be roped back. Franklin was the first man ever to understand that electricity is a current and the first to conduct it where he wished, thus he found that electricity is energy and that no man before him had ever turned a wheel or made a bell ring by it. Franklin's experiments literally amazed European scientific circles. They brought him membership in learned societies and honorary degrees from the greatest universities, carrying with them the title of "Doctor" Franklin, for he had touched off the dynamo of the electrical age.

Ben wished that he could wake up every hundred years after his death and see how his country was getting on. Could he do so now he would find his people living by electricity and would chuckle with delight.

Franklin was sent to London in 1764 to stand up to Parliament, and fought and won the repeal of the Stamp Act for which he became famous. After eleven years as a diplomat he left England.

When in the first hot days of July of 1776, Continental Congress assembled in Philadelphia, Franklin was appointed with Adams and Jefferson to draw up the Declaration of Independence. Jefferson is the foremost author of it. Franklin modified the wording, making it calmer and more exact in many places.

Franklin always succeeded because he was "Benjamin Franklin" the "good Doctor" and because honest and candid people found him honest and candid and scholarly and simple men found him one of themselves. When Franklin was presented at Versailles as the Ambassador to a recognized

nation he had not appeared in satin, wig and sword but in his old brown coat carrying his walking stick, wearing his square rimmed spectacles with his gray hairs flowing out from under his fur cap. Thus the legend of the good old doctor was firm.

At last now he was getting too old to climb up for a book he might want on the top shelf of his library so he devised the hook and pole still used today in libraries and groceries. He was 84 when his death came in 1790.

Obverse right is "Columbia" known also as "Eagle and Maiden." In this lovely little scene the artist portrays it much as you would see it in a Fairy-land book. Columbia is seated on center of the eagle's back as ladies ride horseback. They are flying through the clouds with the long ribbon streamers floating around and behind them in the breeze. Her right arm encircles the eagle's neck, who has turned his head to look back in the maiden's face. She is free and about nude from above her waist. A large white star is centered over her forehead in her wavy brown hair. Her left arm circles over her head with her hand clasped on a streak of lightning which extends down, crossing the tip of the eagle's left wing.

Reverse in large center oval is the beautiful reproduction of "De Soto Discovering the Mississippi" – mural by the famous artist W. H. Powell. De Soto is pictured with his men on a promontory in a clearing overlooking the Mississippi. De Soto sits on a giant prancing white horse with his men in a large circle around him. He has his regalia on with a white plume in his hat, and is sitting up straight on his horse gazing out across the waters of the Mississippi. His large company of men are busily engaged in the interest of their camp duties. Over to the right of this circle three men are raising a large crucifix.

LEXINGTON $20.00 NOTE. Another interesting Note of Historical Value. Obverse left depicts a scene of the battle of Lexington with soldiers in action during the battle with nurses attending the wounded and dying on the battlefield.

Right obverse Columbia carries the flag leading a group of citizens. She wears a long white dress, narrow belt, a long black boa is hung over her shoulders, draping down in front almost to her feet; on her head is a band of stars. Over this scene is stamped the word Loyalty for which it stands.

The reverse of this note in a large oval is a most beautiful tableau reproduction of "The Baptism of Pocahontas" mural by the famous artist John G. Chapman. In this beautiful scene Mr. Whitaker as an Episcopal clergyman is standing on the platform before Pocahontas in white surplice and performs the ceremony. Pocahontas is kneeling before the altar with head bowed, a white band around the crown of her glossy black head, her little hands clasped beneath a long black scarf which crosses her right shoulder and drapes down her snowy white dress in front, the long train of her white dress is spread out behind her.

Pocahontas is baptized amid a group of royalty, English citizens, her Indian brother, and Indian friends were there dressed in Indian garb. This unusual, fantastic and interesting chapter in our early history I have chosen to elaborate on as follows.

Pocahontas being the daughter of Powhatan; "The Powhatan," as he was termed by the historian Fiske as a Scottish clan would speak of their leader as "The McGregor," ruled all the land south of the Potomac between the sea and mountains below the falls of the rivers, mighty chief of 30 tribes with 30 under kings numbering 8,000 and all ruled over by The Powhatan, he inherited this mighty confederacy and domains. His only official residence and capitol was situated upon a high hill overlooking the York and was called "Werowocomoco."

Pocahontas had a sister named Mattachan and two brothers – one her favorite brother, Mantaquas, of whom she was proud.

The Powhatans were very fond of the dance and celebrated every important occasion in this manner playing on rude instruments made of gourds. They played upon pipes and jingled tambourines made of skins and bangles. Historians tell us they played with quite a degree of harmony and time.

In the dances Pocahontas, being The Powhatan's daughter, was always chosen leader and has been picturesquely described as a slip of a girl and danced with graceful abandonment as she swayed and bent leading her line of dancers. Her glossy black hair crowned with a wreath of bright red berries or autumn leaves as of colors of scarlet, brown and gold.

How her dark eyes sparkled and white teeth flashed as the dance grew faster and merrier, until, laughing and panting, she would sink against the mossy trunk of a tree exhausted. All historians speak of her as "the little Pocahontas" and speak of her slight but well rounded figure. Captain John Smith in writing to the Queen said, "Of so great a spirit however her stature."

When Captain John Smith was captured by The Powhatan Indians and was about to be slain she begged in her soft Indian tongue for the life of the poor captive, thus saving Smith from a savage death. She befriended the early colonists heading an Indian relief party to feed the starving white people from her father's storehouse of corn and other supplies.

Pocahontas was taken prisoner and held as hostage until Powhatan returned men and arms he had taken from the English. Powhatan loved his daughter Pocahontas very devotedly. During this time a period of nearly a year – on the boat's arrival in Jamestown among those who met her was Captain John Rolfe. Pocahontas was now in her eighteenth year and in the full flower of perfectly developed womanhood. Historians describe her costume at that time, which must have been extremely picturesque. Her dress was a robe of doeskin lined with down from the breast of the wood pigeon. She wore coral bracelets on her wrists and ankles and a white plume in her hair, the badge of royal blood.

She wore soft tan moccasins beaded with coral and pearl and on her arms and about her throat were fastened chains of pearls – wampum – while bands of woven pearl and coral encircled the crown of her glossy black head and held her tossing feather in place. It was soon discovered that she was not only beautiful but remarkably bright and interesting; showing much more than the average intelligence of her tribe.

Constantly thrown with the Indian Princess young Captain Rolfe soon realized he was madly in love with her and he saw that she was properly educated in the Christian religion. The worthy Mr. Whitaker was her instructor, and Pocahontas openly renounced the idolatry of her people and confessed the faith of Christ and was then baptized with the Christian name of Rebecca in the church at Jamestown on April 11, 1613, in the presence of a large assembly of Indian and English friends.

She was taken by Captain Rolfe aboard the boat by previous arrangement to visit and while aboard unbeknown to Pocahontas the boat up anchored and started out to sea before she realized she was on the way to England. Pocahontas was very sad because of her father, Powhatan, and what he would think. Then also she realized she was very deeply in love with Captain John Rolfe.

After her education John Rolfe married Pocahontas in the church in Jamestown, April 5, 1614. She was royally received in England by the King and Queen and all England knew her as "Lady Rebekah." Early in 1617 Rolfe was made Secretary of the Colony in Virginia and they were about to sail for America when Pocahontas became suddenly ill and died before leaving Gravesend, England. She was buried in the Parish Church there.

Her son, Thomas Rolfe, being left with an uncle in England grew to manhood there, then returned to Virginia to become an ancestor of not a line of kings, but of the family of Murray, Fleming, Gay, Whittle, Robertson, Bolling, and Eldredge, also as a branch of Randolphs to which the famous John Randolph of Roanoke belonged.

WASHINGTON CROSSING THE DELAWARE $50 NOTE. Scene obverse left is "Washington Crossing the Delaware" a lovely little historical scene that has been reproduced many times in history books and elsewhere. Scene right obverse represents Victory by the artist. In the foreground is a continental soldier kneeling on his left knee in a rough and wooded terrain, hands together between his knees resting right elbow on right knee and praying. A group of three maidens in a row stands behind him. The one nearest him has head and eyes uplifted to heaven. The maiden in the middle is holding

a long sword on the point of which hangs his hat. The third maiden in the rear has her right arm upraised holding a pair of scales. Behind them is a canopy over which is the word Victory.

Reverse in center oval is a large and beautiful tableau reproduction of the "Embarkation of the Pilgrims," mural by the famous artist Robert Weir. The scene is up on the deck of the forecastle on the sailing ship. The pilgrims are arranged in a half circle around the gunwale from port to starboard. Two very elderly pilgrims dressed in robes with white beards and long white hair are holding the attention of the group, the one up forward is holding the open Book – head uplifted and speaking. The other is kneeling on the edge of the forward hatch – head and eyes uplifted in prayer. In the center of this half circle just abaft of the forward hatch are piled their hats and helmets.

PERRY LEAVES THE LAWRENCE $100 NOTE. Scene right obverse is "Perry Leaving the Lawrence." In the fore is the loaded cutter taking off. They are all feathering their oars as Perry stands in the bow of the cutter with the American flag as a background. Behind the cutter floats the burning ship with the name Lawrence on the stern just below the quarterdeck. Off at sea is seen a sailing ship. Right obverse is a scene which represents "The Union." Columbia is seated, and in front of her is the mace on which reads "The Union." Printed at the right are the words "Maintain It."

Reverse in large center oval a tableau reproduction of "The Signing of the Declaration of Independence" mural by John Trumbull and a masterpiece of art. As seen in this large assembly room are the signers of the "Declaration of Independence" including such notables as George Washington, Jefferson, Adams, Ben Franklin and many more. Tables and desks were arranged in two long rows on either side of the long and spacious room. Franklin was appointed with Adams and Jefferson to draw up "The Declaration of Independence." Jefferson is the foremost author of it. Franklin modified the wording, making it calmer and more exact in places. These famous men are seen at a large table in the center of the picture.

SURRENDER OF BURGOYNE – $500 NOTE. Left obverse "Genius of the American Navy" Columbia is standing by the windlass house facing, crown of stars on her head shading her eyes with her hand. Around her is a winch-drum, turnstyle, and anchor chain which leads around behind her. In the distance can be seen an old house shaded by trees. Directly over her head glides a large sea gull.

Right obverse "Arrival of the Sirius in New York, 1838." A side view of the good ship Sirius is seen in water calm as a millpond. Abeam and astern of her are other ships at anchor. In the fore crowded cutters are headed for shore packed to the gunwales. Standing in the bow of the first cutter an officer, arm upraised giving his commands as of Stroke, Stroke, and feather your oars.

Reverse in large center oval is the tableau reproduction of "The Surrender of Burgoyne," mural by John Trumbull. First a brief account that leads up to our scene. During the Battle of Saratoga Burgoyne is outnumbered by Gates officers and men by about double. At Fishkill, Burgoyne is ready to attack when he discovers he is surrounded on three sides, then he decides to retreat but after council it is too late, as the trap is closed. The English-employed hundreds of Indians who perpetrated many savage deeds, July 27, 1777, a Miss Jane MacCrea, daughter of a clergyman was brutally murdered and scalped. Indians had scalped 700 men, women, and children and to stimulate recruiting here is a poetic example signed John Burgoyne:

I will let loose the dogs of Hell,
Ten thousand Indians, who shall yell
And foam and tear, and grin and roar,
And drench their moccasins in gore;
To those I'll give full scope and play
From Ticonderog to Florida.

On October 16 after many qualms and renewed consultations with his military advisers Burgoyne signed the treaty. John Trumbull gives us a beautiful reproduction of his famous painting as follows. When the

procession arrived opposite the American headquarters the two Commanders issued from a tent and placed themselves in full view of both armies. Then Burgoyne delivered over his sword to Gates, who received it with a courteous inclination of the head, and instantly returned it to the owner.

The sword is still preserved by the family. It is a soldier's weapon, with a blade forged for use and not for show, with a very solid handle of ivory which fits and fills the grasp. For many years it was in the possession of Field Marshal Sir John Fox Burgoyne and San Sebastian.

Gates entertained the chief officers of the Royal Army at a banquet of antique simplicity, the table was bare planks laid on empty barrels. The camp had only two glasses for the use of Gates and Burgoyne, there was plenty of roasts, etc. but no liquor except rum and water. Burgoyne being asked for a toast, gave General Washington and his host responded by drinking to the King.

WASHINGTON RESIGNING HIS COMMISSION — $1,000 NOTE. Observe right. General Winfield Scott is seen entering Mexico City dressed in uniform on a large white horse. Right obverse is pictured the Capitol Building at Washington, D. C. Reverse "Washington Resigning His Commission."

On retiring is a brief account of his several speeches. April 19, 1783 — 8th anniversary of Lexington and Concord, Washington read to his troops the proclamation of Congress announcing the end of hostilities and at no time did his character shine brighter than the months following his triumph at Yorktown. He urged patriotism and respect to other nations. The treasury was empty, the paper currency was worthless, officers and soldiers were unpaid. He spoke again the next spring when the officers and men were about to threaten Congress for their pay at Camp Newburgh on the Hudson in an eloquent address to them mingled with pathos and firmness. As he addressed them he drew from his pocket a pair of spectacles never worn before, adjusted them, and quietly remarked, "I have grown old in your service and now I am going blind." Generals Schuyler and Knox rode to their quarters together after the meeting, unashamed of the tears they shed at these words.

On December 4th he took an affectionate farewell to his officers at Fraunces Tavern and then embarked at the Battery for the Jersey shore. John Trumbull's scene here on reverse of the $1,000 note depicts Washington on December 23rd as he appeared before the score or so of members of Congress assembled at Annapolis, Maryland, and laid down the command which he had borne with such skill and patience through eight years of trial. Then he returned to his beloved home at Mount Vernon. "I have retired from all public employment," he wrote to his dear friend Lafayette, "and shall tread the paths of private life with heartfelt satisfaction. I shall move gently down the stream of life until I sleep with my fathers." He had seen the long struggle through. He had won the independence of the United States.

The "golden Peter" was coined in Brabant and Luxemburg by Wenzel and Johanna (1355-83). The obverse shows St. Peter.

Bracteates were issued in the early 15th Century with ram's heads, (Vienna), lion's heads (Laufenburg), and swans' necks (Rheinfelden).

ARCHITECTURE AND NUMISMATICS

By WALDO B. CHRISTENSON, A.N.A. No. 15998

(A paper presented before the Pacific Northwest Coin Convention, Centralia, Washington, May 27, 1951.)

Geography, geology, climate, religion and social influences all unite to form the roots from which architecture and numismatics have developed. Buildings and coins are the printing presses of the ages, accurately portraying the society in which they flourished. From ancient Troy to modern New York, man's buildings and his coins depict his progress, his hopes and fears, his joys and his sorrows.

Buildings, like coins, have served man well since earliest recorded history — they have been his means of expressing form and function, truth and beauty —they have assisted him toward a more full realization of his artistic desires. Wherever men gathered, architecture and trade soon followed. Buildings and coins were essential to the growth of civilization, and they became the permanent evidence of its history.

Architecture is a chronicle in stone, while numismatics is a veritable history in bronze. Both are human arts, as well as affairs of the material, and are governed and limited only by the extent of their designer's imagination and ingenuity.

Architecture and numismatics are exact sciences, portraying functional civilization. A particular building is a definite, precise composition of forms serving a specific purpose, and a particular coin is likewise a definite object whose identity may be somewhat obscure but whose fabric and design are very much a distinct entity.

Architecture stems from man's need for shelter, whether it be a home, a church, or a place of business. A building is fundamentally erected to provide shelter for the activities for which it is intended. Architecture has been defined as "building with skill and beauty."

Numismatics is the science of coins and medals, and stems from man's need for a medium of exchange — something he could trade or barter for something he needed or wanted. Medals as differentiated from coins, usually commemorate some person or event and are likened to a similar function in architecture as expressed by monuments and memorials. Thus are represented two of the most important factors in man's development from primitive times to the present. The improvements in standard of living, development of culture, and the growth of civilization from barbarism to our present state are vividly portrayed by buildings and coins and their story is truly one to inspire. Those of us who contemplate their history and strive to unlock their secrets will be well rewarded. That these two sciences have many common traits and that their historical developments follow definite parallel trends has received far too little attention. Much has been said and written about buildings portrayed on coins and medals, but I would like to study and compare the humanities and the motivating forces which brought forth these sciences.

Primitive man's powers of imagination were styled by his need for self-preservation and existence. He had no time to design beautiful buildings and coins. With the advent of the discovery of metals, he

fashioned various implements and tools of these strange new materials — naturally these were cherished greatly and being vital in his struggle for life, assumed great intrinsic value — quite naturally his first coins were miniature copies of these tools — for example the spade money of ancient China. His crude huts and tents were constructed for shelter with little thought of beauty, but as imagination began to develop and function, his coins and buildings expressed that development. The ancient series in my opinion reached its culmination on the Acropolis in Athens, and was expressed by this tetradrachm and the Parthenon. As I hold this tetradrachm of Athens in my hand, I sense the immortality of its designer and moneyer. He is still very much alive to me.

Over 2200 years ago a man's mind conceived this coin and his hands fashioned it. I feel it a privilege to be its curator for a short time. Notice the fabric of this piece — its clarity of design and purpose — and its exquisite composition — the head of Athena in Attic helmet on the obverse, the owl symbol is on the reverse — standing on the amphora or wine jug. The inscription is of Pilei of Dioskuri. The Acropolis or hill upon which the upper city of Athens was built contained the citadel where for safety, the principal temples and treasure houses were erected. This was the crowning glory of the Hellenic Period.

The Parthenon was erected during the time of Pericles and dedicated to Athena Parthenos, the virgin Athena. Ictinus and Callicrates were the architects. The temple is 101′-4″ x 228′-2″, and was used as the treasury. Near the western end of the naos, or central portion, stood the famous statue of Athena, one of the most marvelous works of Pheidas, the sculptor. It was of gold and ivory, about 40′ high and the gold plates which formed the drapery, armour and accessories over the wooden core were detachable so they could be removed in case of danger. The face, hands and feet were of ivory, the eyes of precious stones. The most prominent external features of the Parthenon are the fluted marble columns. The 32 still standing are 6′-2″ in diameter at the base and 34′-3″ high. They taper very gracefully to 4′-9¾″ in diameter at the top. This entasis, or tapering, is to overcome the optical illusion of bulging. The architrave and cornice over the columns was ornamented with bronze shields presented by Alexander the Great and contained dedicatory inscriptions in bronze letters. Above the cornice the triangular portion or pediment, which was the crowning feature of the end facades, was richly embellished with the world's most beautiful statuary — the eastern end represents the birth of Athena, the western end the contest of Athena and Poseidon for the soil of Attica. Traces of bright color are still evident in the sculptures of the pediments, and friezes. This miracle of architecture — of glistening white marble, marvelous sculpture and glowing color has thrown its spell and its glamor over men through the ages and as Emerson said, "Earth proudly wears the Parthenon as the best gems upon her zone." The Parthenon still stands as the greatest existing monument to the Golden Age of Greece, and is her most precious heritage.

The commanding position of Italy in the Mediterranean area enabled Rome to act as an intermediary in the spread of art and civilization over Europe, Asia, and Africa. The Romans proceeded logically and methodically in their Empire building — they conquered by war, dominated by force of character, ruled by laws, and civilized by arts and

letters. They depended for their extension of power on conquest, while the Greeks, a seafaring people, expanded by colonization. The Roman Empire was ultimately not confined geographically to Italy — but included all those parts of Europe, North Africa, and Western Asia which constituted the then known world.

The Romans in their architecture adopted much of the Greek style — while temples were the predominating buildings of the Greeks — the varied needs of the Roman civilization produced many other types of buildings — baths, amphitheatres, aqueducts, bridges, tombs and basilicas, all testify to the constructive and inventive genius of the Romans — their buildings are majestic and express the grandeur of the Roman imperial power — so also with their coins and medals — notice the arrogant attitude of the portraits on these silver denari and bronzes. A glance will show one the similarity in basic design character of the Roman coins and Roman buildings.

This large bronze of Hadrian expresses to me the pomp and ceremony of the Roman empire. On the obverse is a portrait of Hadrian, upright and forceful — the very image of the powerful Roman emperor. Hadrian lived from A.D. 76 to 138 and was known as one of the "five good emperors" of Rome. His reign was marked by wise legal and military reforms, civic improvements and a spirit of toleration toward Christians. He won the good will of his people by wise and kind treatment — one act in particular which endeared him to thousands both in Italy and the provinces was that he cancelled all taxes in arrears for the last 15 years and publicly burned the documents in the forum of Trajan. Hadrian had a first-hand knowledge of his empire. He built many structures worthy of study. Eight years before his death he constructed the Castle Saint Angelo — this later became Hadrian's tomb. It is 230′ in diameter and rests on a stone foundation 300′ square. This tomb, during the middle ages was connected with the Vatican by an underground passage.

The varied social forces, human needs and character, as evidenced by coins and buildings, can be traced all through the ages from primitive times to the present. These two sciences supply us with a key to the habits, thoughts and aspirations of many peoples. Without knowledge of their buildings or their money, history would lack human interest and would indeed be a dreary subject. Few people may wander through the ruins of the Parthenon or contemplate the mysteries of Chartres Cathedral without feeling the pulse of the times, and few may view a tetradrachm of Athens or study coins of Phillip II of France without sensing the human forces at work during those days.

The thoughtful study of architecture and numismatics opens the door to the enjoyment of seeing and using buildings and coins with an awareness and an appreciation of their purpose, their meaning and their charm. Every building and every coin conjures up the intimate feelings and life of times long past.

Mats made of rice straw were used in Portuguese Africa in the 17th Century as currency. The natives called them libongos. The attempt to replace them with copper coins was violently resisted.

In 1425 seven of the Swiss cantons agreed to a monetary union.

SAXON MINTMARKS

By WILLIAM D. CRAIG, A.N.A. No. 15191, Santa Barbara, Calif.

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(Continued)

C.B. 1. Neustadt a.d. Heide Coburg kipper mint on undated coins 1621-22. See C.

2. Camburg mint on Altenburg kipper coins 1621.

Camburg, a small town about fifteen miles northeast of Weimer, was the site of a kipper mint erected in early 1621 by a Herr von WOLFRAMBSDORF from Zeitz. Wolframbsdorf farmed the mint at

Camburg, together with those at Dornburg and Rossla. The mintmasters at Camburg, apparently two in number, are unknown except for their marks (Five Petaled Flower, No. 17; and Rosette of Seven Points, No. 64). The second of these two officials was called to Altenburg on February 9, 1622, an action which probably signalled closure of the mint.

C.C. Coburg mint on coins of Saxe-Coburg-Eisenach 1600. See Acorn and Lazy B (No. 42).

C.C.P. Carl Christoph PRIBUS, medalist and mint-engraver at Dresden circa 1764-87. Died 1787.

C.D.O.S. Christian Daniel OEXLEIN, senior, a diesinker at Ratisbon circa 1712-59.

Saxony. Gulden 1680

Saxe-Gotha-Altenburg. Groschen 1688

C.F. 1. Caspar FOCHTMANN, mintmaster of the Weimar kipper mint at Reinhardsbrunn from December, 1621, till summer, 1623. See R.B.

2. Christoph FISCHER (1620-86), son of Peter Fischer, warden of the mint at Gotha, was first employed at the Dresden mint in 1642. In 1655 he became assistant warden there, and in 1678 was appointed mintmaster (1678-86). After Fischer's death in 1686, his successor, KOCH, served as acting mintmaster at Dresden until his appointment was ratified in 1688. Fischer's personal mark was "Two Fishes," No. 61.

3. Christian FISCHER, mintmaster at Gotha 1683-90.

4. Johann Carl FALKNER at Eisenach 1692-93. See I.C.F.

C.G. Christoph GROSS, Ducal Mining Director at Saalfeld 1597-1610.

C.H.M. Christian Henning MULLER (Also known to Forrer as Heinrich Christian MULLER), mintmaster at Eisenach 1690-91.

Daniel EBERLIN, appointed superintendent of the Eisenach mint in 1689, purchased a new building to house it in August of the same year. Shortly afterward, Muller, formerly mintmaster at Siegen and Herborn (Nassau) 1682-84, was selected as Eisenach mintmaster, and coining was begun early in 1690.

In September, after a good number of coins had been struck, Duke Johann Georg II of Eisenach received word that the Emperor's commissioner, Theobald von KURZROCK, was in the neighborhood with a detachment of Brandenburg soldiery, bent on closing fly-by-night mints. Since the mint at Eisenach was without imperial sanction, the duke became uneasy, and to avoid difficulties, ordered work stopped. His agitation lasted, however, only until it was discovered that Kurzrock's authority extended uniquely over mints operated by cities and non-sovereign counties. Here the shoe did not fit. Eisenach was an independent duchy. After a dignified pause Johann Georg gave the signal to begin work again. Muller, however, had apparently had enough, and resigned in April, 1691, to take service with Prussia as warden of the mint at Koenigsberg, where he died in office in 1718.

C.I.K. Christian Josef KRUEGER, junior, 1785-1814. See KRUEGER.

C.M. 1. Christian MALER, son of Valentin Maler, was born at Nurnberg on July 11, 1578, and was active as a medalist in that city 1603-41. He died about 1641.

2. Cornelius MELDE, mintmaster at Dresden for a few months in 1635.

3. Christoph MULLER, warden of the mint at Dessau 1693-94, at Muhlhausen 1701, and mintmaster at Eisenach 1711-15. The Eisenach mint had remained idle from 1701 until Muller's appointment on December 11, 1711. He resigned at Easter, 1715.

Saxe-Coburg-Eisenach. Thaler 1609

Saxony. Thaler 1648

C.O. Coburg mint on coins of Saxe-Coburg-Eisenach 1601-12. In conjunction with "Acorn and Lazy B" (No. 42) 1601-04, and with W.A. 1604-12, which see for mint history.

C.PR.C. "Cum Privilegio Caesareo," a title borne by several leading 17th and 18th century medailleurs, often found beside their initials. Literally it indicates that the bearer had been authorized to strike medals portraying the Emperor and his family without receiving prior permission in each case. In other words, the holder was trusted to respect the imperial dignity, and could cut dies of this category in his own home with a minimum of supervision from Vienna.

C.R. Constantin ROTH, mintmaster at Dresden 1641-78, died June 27, 1678. Roth's auxiliary mark was an Acorn (No. 41).

C.R.K. (Carl) Reinhard KRUEGER. See KRUEGER.

C.S.W. Christian Siegmund WERMUTH (1710-91), Electoral Saxon Medalist and engraver at Dresden circa 1735-73. Son of Christian Wermuth of Gotha.

CVL monogram Cyriacus von LEYE (LEHR, LOHR, or LOHRA) from Halberstadt, mintmaster at Weimar 1618-20.

The Dukes of Weimar, first of the Ernestine princes to grasp the dizzy brass ring of kipper inflation, set up their own mint at Weimar in 1618. Von Leye was installed as mintmaster on December 31st of that year, but was occupied making proofs of the proposed coinage until April 4, 1619, when the first currency was actually struck. He left Weimar in the middle of 1620, and subsequently became master of the mint at Hornstein in 1622.

Weimar, which fell to the House of Wettin in 1385, had previously been a local bracteat mint. During the reign of Wilhelm III of Thuringia (1445-82), it served as a groschen mint under mintmasters Hans ERHARD and Philipp MARTERSTECK, son of the (1463) Gotha mintmaster, Heinrich Martersteck.

Saxe-Weimar. Groschen 1632

C.W. Christian WERMUTH, Chief Medailleur at Gotha 1688-1739, died there on December 3, 1739.

Wermuth, one of the most famous latter day German engravers, and perhaps the medalist most closely connected with the rulers of Saxony, was born at Altenburg on December 16, 1661. After suitable education in Dresden, where his father was beltmaker to the court, Wermuth was apprenticed to Ernst Caspar DURR, the current Electoral Medailleur. Subsequently, he was employed by the engraver PICHLER, whom he left to accept an appointment as medalist in the mint at Sondershausen, Schwarzburg. By 1688 he had achieved sufficient note to be named Chief Medalist at the Gotha mint, as well as Ducal Saxon Court Medalist. From that year Wermuth worked steadily not only for the Gothan line and the other branches of the Saxon ruling house, but also for most of the other German ruling families, cutting dies for a vast number of coins and medals, now computed at over 1300. Over 100 of these were satirical in nature, and were suppressed.

In 1699 Wermuth was granted imperial sanction to strike medals in his own home (See C.PR.C). In 1703, after the death of Raimund FALZ, he was honored with appointment to the latter's position as Chief Medailleur to the King of Prussia. He, however, declined to move to Berlin.

Wermuth had five sons, three of whom were clever engravers.

C.W.H. Carl Wilhelm HOECKNER, medalist at Dresden 1741-86. See HOECKNER.

D. 1. Sebastian DADLER 1619-53. See S.D.

2. Munich mint on coins of Saxe-Meiningen 1901-15.

D.B. Dornburg mint on Altenburg kipper coins 1621.

Herr von WOLFRAMBSDORF, who had been granted farming privileges by the ducal government, established a mint at Dornburg, thirteen miles east of Weimar, at the Schiefferhof Inn, which he had purchased on July 28, 1621. Dornburg mint was closed on October 28th of the same year by the government, which, suspecting fraud, had demanded an inventory. The mintmaster is unknown.

DK monogram Daniel KELLERTHALER, a goldsmith and medalist of Augsburg who worked at the Electoral Saxon Court circa 1608-54 under the protection of the Electress Magdalene Sibylla.

D.K. David KAPPLAN, assistant mintmaster at Saalfeld 1622. See H.H.I.

D.O. DURR and OMEIS, medalists at Dresden circa 1676. See E.C.D. and M.H.O

DOELL, Johann Veit, medalist, born Suhl, Thuringia, February 2, 1750, died there October 15, 1835.

D.S. Daniel SIVERT, Danzig mintwarden 1698-1734, on medals of Electoral Saxony 1730-33.

D.W. David WOLCKE, mintmaster at Gottorp in Holstein, Judewein and Altenburg in Saxe-Altenburg, and at Weimar in Saxe-Weimar. Wolcke served at Judewein for only a few days circa March 22, 1622, after leaving Gottorp. Subsequently, he was master of the "Deutsche Haus" Mint in Altenburg from February 25, 1623, until the mint closed in 1625 (See A encircled, and A.B. for Altenburg mint history). Between 1632-37 Wolcke acted as mintmaster in Weimar.

E. 1. Eisenach mint on kipper coins of Saxe-Old-Eisenach 1620-22.

Eisenach, capital of three successive Saxon Duchies in the 17th and 18th centuries, is an important city in northwestern Thuringia. Circa 1150 a mint had been set up there, and bracteats were struck by Landgrave Ludwig II of Thuringia. Bracteats, groschen and hohlpfennigs were thereafter minted at Eisenach until about 1450 by the Thuringian landgraves and their successors, the margraves of Meissen, although the city itself did not have the coinage right. In the middle of the 15th century Eisenach mint was abandoned, as were most of the Thuringian mints, because the House of Wettin had come

into possession of far richer mines in the Wittenberg territories acquired in 1423.

Greed, and the subdivision of sovereignty among the several princes of the Saxon line, finally restored Eisenach's mint. By 1620 the kipper inflation was spiraling upward rapidly, raising the specter of enormous seignorage profits before Germany's delighted princes. Johann Ernst of Saxe-Eisenach, along with most of his peers, moved rapidly to convert the specter to flesh. Wolf FROMELL, mintmaster-elect of the projected Coburg mint at Neustadt a.d. Heide, was called in to establish a mint at Eisenach. Fromell completed construction in short order, but before any coins were struck he was supplanted by Johann ZIESSLER, a native of Molsheim in the Bishopric of Strassburg and son of the Strassburg mintmaster, Heinrich Ziessler. Ziessler began minting on December 22, 1620, and in accordance with the existing treaty between Duke Johann Ernst and his brother, Johann Casimir of Coburg, struck coins of a weight and fineness identical to those from Coburg mint. This treaty, which provided, in addition, a common assayer and similar coin legends for both mints, was abrogated in early summer, 1621, when Coburg discovered that Eisenach was not only emitting overly debased coin, but was also about to open other mints at Ostheim and Korner.

After discontinuance of the common coinage in July, 1621, Eisenach mint was operated independently until the following summer when Ziessler was removed from office and the mint was closed.

Ziessler immediately obtained the post of mintmaster at Kulmbach for Brandenburg-Franconia. While Eisenach was active he had used two different personal symbols, the Flower Cross (No. 12), and Three Hooks (No. 56).

2. Eilenburg mint, about fifteen miles northeast of Leipzig, on Electoral kipper coins.

3. Dresden mint 1873-87, Muldnerhutte mint, 1887 to date. On coins of Saxony. After BUSCHICK's death (See B.), the Royal Saxon mint was removed from Dresden to Muldnerhutte, where it probably still exists if the Soviets have not done away with it.

E.B. Eisenberg, an Altenburg kipper mint in Northwest Thuringia 1621-22.

In November, 1620, the Altenburg government installed mint machinery in the Herren Haus in Eisenberg, and thereafter appointed Arnold TILLY mintmaster. Tilly (personal mark "Clover Leaf," No. 32), who did not begin striking coin until February 18, 1621, left Eisenberg in June, and was succeeded by Hermann ZINDEL (Z) on July 8 of the same year. Zindel departed in February, 1622, and the mint closed shortly afterward.

E.C. Ernst Dietrich CROLL. See E.D.C.

E.C.D. Ernst Caspar DURR, Electoral Saxon Medailleur at Dresden 1670-80. After leaving Dresden, Durr resided at Zerbst circa 1680-92 (Forrer says 1683-92), and later at Stettin and Riga, where he worked as an engraver. The 1680 coinage of Saxe-Weissenfels, struck at Zerbst with his mark, would seem to indicate that he resided in the latter place prior to Forrer's date.

Saxony. Gulden 1768

E.D.C. Ernst Dietrich CROLL, mintmaster at Weilburg, Nassau, 1749-52, Leipzig 1753-63, and at Dresden from February, 1764 to 1778. He died, aged 64, on December 6, 1778.

E.F. or E.F.S. Ernst Friedrich SCHNEIDER (personal symbol "Arm Holding Sickle," No. 48), mintmaster at Coburg 1635-72.

At Duke Johann Casimir's death in 1633, his younger brother, Johann Ernst of Eisenach, inherited Coburg. At that time Coburg had been under siege by the Imperialists for a year, and it seems certain that Johann Ernst was unable to take possession until the siege was lifted in 1635. In that year Coburg mint was apparently reopened under the aegis of Schneider.

In 1638 Johann Ernst's death brought Coburg to the Ernestine House of Old-Altenburg. Schneider's mark continues to appear on coins of that duchy up to and including 1644 when it disappears for all time, so far as I am aware.

Forrer states that Schneider remained in office at Coburg until 1672, and further, that he was mintmaster in Magdeburg (city) in 1669-70. While this may be true, it is not susceptible of proof since the heller-pfennig series struck at Coburg 1645-72 carries no personal mark, nor is E.F.S. found on Magdeburg city coins of 1669-70. In the absence of other candidates for authorship of the 1645-72 Coburg coinage, however, Forrer's convenient solution ought to be acceptable.

E.K. Ernst KLEINSTUBER, mintmaster at Gotha 1828-38, died 1845. On coins of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. In 1838 the Gotha mint was permanently closed, and subsequent coins of Coburg-Gotha were struck at Dresden.

Saxony. Gulden 1696

E.P.H. Ernst Peter HECHT (personal mark "Pike," No. 62), mintmaster at Leipzig 1693-1714, and at Zellerfeld, Brunswick 1723-31. At Hecht's departure from Leipzig he was replaced by HEPPE (1714-16) who used no mintmark. In 1716 Heppe, whose coinage is rare, was relieved of his duties, and Leipzig mint was closed until about 1752.

Saxony. Third thaler 1859

F. 1. "Fecit," Latin for engraver. Found after the initials of medalists in many cases.

2. Initial found on Saxe-Romhild coinage of 1691. Goetz attributes it either to the city mint at Furth, Bavaria, or to an unknown mintmaster elsewhere. If the latter, the initial might stand for Christian FISCHER, mintmaster at Gotha 1683-90, assuming, of course, that the Romhild dies might have been cut pre-dated in 1690.

3. Gustav Theodor FISCHER, mintmaster at Dresden 1845-60. On coins of Saxony, Saxe-Altenburg, and Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.

F.D.S. "Furstliche Druckwerk Saalfeld" (Saalfeld Screw Press Mint), on kipper coins of Saxe-Old-Altenburg 1622. This mint was opened in 1620 and closed about August, 1622. See H.H.I. for history.

F.E.W. Friedrich Ernst WERMUTH, mintmaster at Hildburghausen 1716-18. Wermuth, a son of Christian Wermuth of Gotha, was also Commissioner of Ducal Police at Hildburghausen.

F.H.K. Friedrich Heinrich KRUEGER. See KRUEGER.

F.H.Z.S. "Furstliche Hammerwerk zu Saalfeld" (Saalfeld Hammer Mint), on kipper coins of Altenburg 1622. See H.H.I. for history.

F.K. 1. Friedrich KLEINERT, medailleur, silversmith, and coin dealer of Nurnberg, born 1633, died 1714. His initials are found on many medals of the Saxon ruling house, mostly struck in connection with the series of medallions on European history which he published.

2. Anton Friedrich KOENIG, a medalist, born as Breslau in 1773. After working at Berlin, he settled in Dresden in 1824 where he worked as late as 1842. Other signatures of Koenig were F.K.F., F.KO., and F.KOENIG.

Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach. 3 gute pfennig 1760

F.S. 1. Friedrich (Siegmund) SCHAFER (1725-76), a native of Dusseldorf, mintmaster at Eisenach 1755-76. On coins of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach. Schafer, who had formerly been mintmaster at Weilburg, Nassau, 1749-54, was the son of Wiegand Schafer, mintmaster at Mannheim.

2. Jacob Friedrich STIELER 1755-90. See I.F.S.

Saxony. Gulden 1742

F.W.oF. Friedrich Wilhelm O'FERAL (Frederal William O'FERREL), a native of Ireland, mintmaster at Dresden 1734-63 except during the Prussian occupation 1756-60. Died 1763.

Saxe-Altenburg. Sixth thaler 1842

G. 1. Gotha Mint:

a) Mint at Schloss Grimmenstein 1567. In that year Johann Friedrich II, Duke of Saxon Thuringia, was placed under the Imperial Ban owing to his protection of Wilhelm von Grumbach, a Protestant rebel, and to his personal pretention to the electoral dignity lost by his father, Johann Friedrich I in 1547. Elector August of Saxony and Johann Friedrich's own brother, Johann Wilhelm, were charged with execution of the Ban. Having axes to grind, they promptly beleaguered and captured the outlaw duke in his castle "Grimmenstein." During the siege Johann Friedrich caused obsidional klippes to be struck, marked with a "G" for Gotha.

b) Kipper mint 1621-22. On August 14, 1621, Wolf FROMELL (personal mark "Alchemical Symbol for Mercury," No. 45), who had contracted with Johann Casimir of Saxe-Coburg for the privilege, established a kipper mint in Gotha, and appointed Johann STOPFFEL (Alchemical Symbol for Copper, No. 43) mintmaster. Peter SCHULTHESS (SCHULTZ) was assigned as warden, and Paul SEIDEL as treasurer. Stopffel was dismissed on July 25, 1622, at which time the Gotha mint closed.

c) Gotha mint on coins of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha 1826. Coburg, which had lost its mint at Saalfeld by the 1826 transfers, gaining Gotha in exchange, immediately began striking coins at the latter place.

2. GROSKOURT. See H.P.G.

3. Johann Georg GODECKE, mint director at Leipzig 1752-53. On coins of Electoral Saxony and Poland. See I.G.G.

4. Johann Georg GROHMANN, mintmaster at Dresden 1833-44. On coins of Saxony, Saxe-Altenburg, and Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. Saxon coins of 1844 with a period after the date were struck after Grohmann's death.

Saxe-Weimar. Groschen 1624

G.A. Gabriel ANDREAE, mintmaster at Weimar 1620-24. On coins of Saxe-Weimar. Andreae, who had previously been master of the mines, was appointed mintmaster on August 10, 1620.

After Andreae's departure from Weimar in 1624, operations at the mint are obscured, with the exception of the period 1632-37, until 1673, by the absence of mintmarks on the duchy's coinage. Only one mintmaster, David WOLCKE (D.W.) 1632-37, is known. The mint is mentioned in 1638, 1644, and 1654, however, and this information coupled with a fairly steady emission of Weimarian currency in the intervening years indicates that it remained active during most of the second and third quarters of the century.

G.B.M. Georg BEST (Mintmaster) at Coburg 1585, according to Forrer. The listing, however, is dubious, as explained under "Acorn and Lazy B," No. 42.

G.E. Gottfried EHRLICH, warden of the mint at Saalfeld circa 1622-23, at Altenburg circa March-November, 1623, and later at Sagan under Wallenstein, the Duke of Friedland, 1628-30.

G.F. Unknown mark on coins of Saxe-Saalfeld 1694.

After Martin REIMANN (M.R.) ceased to be Saalfeld mintmaster in 1673, the mint is not mentioned again, with one exception, until 1722. That exception is Goetz' unsupported allegation that Christoph Friedrich SCHINDLER was mintmaster there in 1674. Since only two mintmarks, that of 1694, and I.C.S. in 1712, appear on Saalfeld coinage of the period, the validity of Goetz' assertion, as well as the identities of other Saalfeld mintmasters, must remain in doubt. The mint itself, while possibly idle 1675-84 when most of the coins of the House of Saxe-Gotha seem to have been struck at Gotha, was almost certainly in operation from the latter date until 1722. Coins appeared in most of the intervening years, and a fair number of these, according to their legends, were struck from gold or silver found in the local rivers and mines. It seems implausible that Saalfeld's duke would have permitted even a portion of his profit to be dissipated through coining in a mint belonging to one of his cousins. The 1694 coinage may, therefore, be presumed to have been struck at Saalfeld, but whether G.F. represents an incorrect rendering of Christian FISCHER's initials, or an entirely new mint official, is unknown.

G.F.S. Georg Friedrich STAUDE (STAUDT), mintmaster at Weimar 1673-77, at Gotha 1677-80, at Meiningen 1687, and at Erfurt 1689. On Saxon coins 1673-80 (Meiningen coins of 1687 carry no mintmarks). Staude was a brother of Johann Christoph Staude, a subsequent Weimar mintmaster.

G.H. Georg HAUTSCH, a medalist at Nurnberg 1683-1718. Hautsch worked for KLEINERT and LAUFFER at the Nurnberg mint, and there engraved many medals portraying the history of Saxony. His private mark, a star, was adopted by G. W. VESTNER circa 1712.

G.H.E. Georg Hieronymus EBERHARD, warden of the mint at Saalfeld 1732-40, mintmaster there 1740-54.

G.L.K. G. L. KAUFMANN, medailleur and diesinker. On coins of Electoral Saxony 1694-99.

G.M. Georg MEINHOLD (MEINHOLT). According to Forrer, Meinhold was mintmaster at Saalfeld 1595-1623. Bornemann, whose work is based on original research, however, terms Meinhold "assistant-mintmaster." Since I have neither seen nor heard of the G.M. mark outside Forrer, this appears likely. See M. and H.H.I.

GROSK. GROSKOURT. See H.P.G.

G.S. STAUDE. See G.F.S.

GS monogram Georg STANGE, kipper mintmaster of the Electoral mint at Pirna. See GS and Pear (No. 60).

G.T. Grafenthal mint on coins of Saxe-Altenburg 1621-22.

Grafenthal, a smelting site near Saalfeld, is first remarked by Merseburger, who lists three rechenpfennig issued by Berth(old) MEINHARDT, "mintmaster" there 1582-94. More than likely this individual is Forrer's Barthold MEINHARDT, said to have been mintmaster for Mansfeld at Eisleben and Friedeborn 1582-95. Despite the distance of nearly seventy miles between Grafenthal and the County

of Mansfeld, the similarity of dates and names is too striking to be ignored. With his identity established, it may further be surmised that Meinhardt, whose initials appear on coins of Mansfeld 1587 but do not occur on those of Saxony, was personally known as "mint-master" owing to his Mansfeld connection, and not because he minted currency at Grafenthal. The Upper Saxon Circle Mint at Saalfeld was too close to Grafenthal to warrant installation of a mint there, so that Meinhardt probably only held the post of "Smelting Master" at Grafenthal as an adjunct to his Mansfeld duties.

The locality next achieved note during the Kipper Period when its silver mines made the rulers of Altenburg desire to set up a mint there. Wolf ALBRECHT the Elder (W.A.) was initially commissioned in July, 1621, to secure a farmer for the projected installation, but failed. Hans JACOB (H.I.), who was next assigned the task, succeeded in interesting Benedict SCHEUNER in the idea to the extent that the latter leased the mint-rights from the government in October, 1621. Scheuner's term as mintmaster is defined only by the knowledge that Georg GROSS (G and Clover Leaf, No. 35) was master at Grafenthal on March 21, 1622. At some time previous to that date Scheuner must have departed. By elimination, the Horn (No. 57), a personal mark appearing on Grafenthal coins of both 1621 and 1622, should probably be assigned to him.

Later in 1622 Grafenthal mint was permanently closed.

G.W.V. Georg Wilhelm VESTNER (1677-1740), medailleur at Nurnberg. See V.F.

GZ or GZS monograms George ZAPF, engraver at Weimar who designed and cut dies for coins struck at the kipper mints of Berka, Roda, Saalfeld, and Weimar 1619. GZS signifies Georg Zapf, Sculptor.

Saxe-Hildburghausen. Sixth thaler 1758

H. 1. On coins of Saxe-Hildburghausen:

a) Of 1758. Actually struck by EPHRAIM, ITZIG, and Sons in Leipzig in 1759. This issue was condemned by the imperial authorities in November, 1759, for low silver content. Other 1758-59 coins of Hildburghausen, also of low-grade silver but without mintmarks, were probably struck in Hildburghausen itself under the auspices of Meyer ITZIG.

Ephraim, Itzig, and Sons, a Jewish banking firm of Berlin, closely allied with the Breslau firm of ITZIG, MOSES, ISAAC and Company, was involved in several dubious coining ventures during the period 1751-62, mostly through the cooperation of the Prussian Government. In 1751 Itzig, Moses, and Isaac contracted operation of the Breslau mint. In 1755 their cohorts from Berlin obtained the same privilege. From about 1757 until approximately 1762, members of both firms were active in and about Leipzig and Dresden, at that time conquered territory in Prussian hands, striking underweight and debased currency. In 1757 they achieved their most famous coup, the "Ephraimiten," pieces struck at Leipzig from captured Saxon dies of 1753 on extremely low grade planchets. Other questionable issues, including the Hildburghausen coins of 1758-59, were produced up to and including 1762 with the approval of either the Prussian or Saxon authorities, mostly at Leipzig. Needless to state, all of the

foregoing productions were soundly, but ineffectually denounced by Maria Theresa's councillors, partly out of altruism, but mainly because a good proportion of the profit must have found its way into Friedrich the Great's yawning war chest.

b) On gold pieces of 1771. Struck at Hildburghausen mint. The dies were engraved by Johann WEBER (I.V.F.) of Florence.

2. Samuel Gottlieb HELBIG, mintmaster at Dresden 1804-13. See S.G.H.

H.A. Heinrich Ernst ANGERSTEIN, mintmaster at Coburg 1684-1714. On coins of Saxe-Middle-Coburg 1684-99, Saxe-Zeitz (Henneberg-Schleusingen) 1702, Saxe-Hildburghausen 1708, and Saxe-Meiningen 1714.

After the House of Saxe-Old-Altenburg became extinct in 1672, most of its lands and cities fell to Ernst the Pious of Saxe-Gotha. Among these was Coburg, site of one of the two Altenburg mints in operation at the time of transfer. That Coburg Mint remained in use during the period immediately following is shown by the existence of a series of Coburger hellers dated 1674-79.

In 1680 Coburg and its surrounding hinterland was apportioned to Albrecht III, Ernst's second son, in the division of his father's holdings. Probably because of the confusion attending such a change of administration, Coburg Mint lapsed into idleness until about 1684 when Duke Albrecht designated Heinrich Ernst Angerstein as master. In the following year he likewise appointed Paul Friedrich CRUMM (P.F.C.), his erstwhile chamberlain, as alternate mintmaster.

Albrecht III died in 1699, and his lands became a bone of contention between his surviving brothers until 1735 when Meiningen and Saalfeld effected a division. During many of the intervening years Meiningen apparently held physical control of the city, which helps explain the continued operation of Coburg Mint under Meiningen's auspices until at least 1714. In the latter year Meiningen's own mint in Meiningen itself became active under Hans Matthias OBERMULLER (H.M.O.), and the need for Coburg's mint facilities disappeared. Consequently, in about that year, Coburg Mint was permanently closed.

By the 1735 partition, most of Coburg, including the city, went to Saalfeld which henceforth called itself Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld. Meiningen, a hard loser, continued to style itself Saxe-Coburg-Meiningen into the early 19th century.

(To be continued)

OKLAHOMA-KANSAS NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION TO HOLD CONVENTION

General plans have been made to hold the Oklahoma-Kansas Numismatic Association convention in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, on October 20-21 at the Biltmore Hotel in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. This is one of the leading hotels in the city, and all those attending will find adequate accommodations and facilities for their comfort and convenience.

Adequate space has been reserved for a dealers' bourse and display room.

An auction has been planned for the Saturday evening of the convention. A program and dinner will be held Sunday afternoon.

A cordial invitation is being extended to all collectors and dealers to participate in our program.

More specific information will be made available at a later date.

Notes & Queries

Invisible Wealth for All

If the combined annual production of the six platinum group metals (platinum, palladium, rhodium, ruthenium, iridium and osmium) were equally divided among the world's inhabitants, each share would be an almost invisible ball – about six millionths of an inch in diameter. These metals are so rare that the average annual production could theoretically be stored in a 3′ 4½″ cubical bin.

Club Formed in Finger Lakes Area

On August 5, collectors around the Finger Lakes district of Western New York, met in Ithaca and formed a new coin club that will hold its first full-scale meeting on September 14.

Harry R. Lunn was appointed temporary chairman, and Charles W. Foster volunteered to act as temporary secretary. All nearby collectors are cordially invited to attend meetings of the club. Further information can be obtained from Mr. Lunn, whose address is 117 North Albany Street, Ithaca, New York.

Coins of Agrigentum Being Studied

An extensive study of the coins of Agrigentum has been undertaken by Karl-Ludwig Grabow and he would very much appreciate hearing from collectors owning specimens or specific information on the series. Mr. Grabow's address is Berlin, Germany, Lichterfelde-West, Tulpenstr. 2.c.

Transportation Tokens Offered

Dear Mr. Mosher:

The Charleston Transit Company of this city, has issued a new transportation token to replace coupons, effective August 5. They will sell at 3 tokens for 25¢.

Interested collectors may purchase these tokens by sending the face value cost, plus a 3¢ stamped envelope to me.

Yours truly,
ARQUE BAYS
Box 149
Charleston 21, West Va.

Fixed Price List of Gold Coins

A Fixed Price List of gold coins has been issued by the Coin Department of Gimbels, 33rd Street and Broadway, New York City 1, New York. It is devoted almost entirely to foreign issues and offers many of the classic rarities. Of especial interest is a 100 ducat piece struck by Sigismund III of Poland in 1621. It is priced at $9,000.

A copy of the List will be sent to interested collectors upon receipt of six cents in postage.

R. Green's Bargain List No. 2

A handy 44-page pocket size summer bargain list has just been issued by R. Green, 180 West Washington Street, Chicago 2, Illinois. Those who collect worn coins won't find much to interest them here for it is devoted to U. S. and foreign gold, U. S. minor and silver in uncirculated and proof, gold and silver commemoratives and U. S. paper money. A copy will be sent without obligation to interested collectors.

Believes Space Being Wasted

Dear Mr. Mosher:

C. S. Yowell had a letter in the June issue of *The Numismatist* to which I should like to shout a vigorous "Amen."

I am sure there are a great number of coin collectors who would like to be more numismatists and not so much just collectors. There is a great need for more books at reasonable prices. Why could not the A.N.A. sponsor the reprinting of collections of such articles as those of the late O. P. Eklund, or of standard works that are now out of print? I am well aware that there would be some expense involved. I am convinced there would be a generous response from collectors who would be quite willing to pay reasonable prices for such books.

Furthermore, I should like to suggest that there is now a great deal of time, effort, and printing wasted in *The Numismatist* of material of no interest at all to most of the readers, and of no value numismatically. I

doubt if anyone outside of the individual exhibitors gets any thrill and surely no numismatic information out of several pages of photographs of Coin Week exhibits, especially since they are so small that no one could possibly identify any of the coins from the photos. I often despair at the pages and pages filled up with election data, reams of lists of officers and candidates, pre-convention data upon pre-convention data, and then a couple of months of convention reports afterward. If anybody wants to read all that stuff why not let them write in and ask for it, and devote more effort and finance to the publication of material to help those who want to find out something about their coins? Another waste of space which I doubt if anybody reads is that devoted to pages and pages of finely printed club reports. Who cares who read a paper on Indian Head Cents which was well received, followed by refreshments at Podunk? In all those club reports there is not a printed word that will help me or anybody else to identify a coin, or give any interesting historical, or numismatic background for any of my coins.

Let's have a "What's this?" page as suggested by Mr. Yowell, and let's devote some serious thought to the publication of some books!

Sincerely,

KENNETH W. FULLER,
Jordan Road
New Hartford
New York

Billion Dollar Market

The world market value of the precious metals, which include gold, silver and the platinum metals, is over 1.5 billion dollars annually, being exceeded only by iron.

Nickel Shortage Predicted

The total consumption of nickel for coinage purposes in 1949 throughout the world exceeded six million pounds. Because of increased defense demands for nickel it is possible that use of this metal for coinage will be suspended.

Obituaries

REV. A. JUL. DYSTERHEFT, 3133

Rev. A. Jul. Dysterheft of Minneapolis, Minn. died on February 2, 1951 at his home in Minneapolis. He was 82. He had served as a pastor in the Lutheran Church in Minnesota from 1891 until his retirement in 1942.

Rev. Dysterheft was born in Lodz, Poland and came to New Ulm, Minnesota at the age of 20. He attended the Dr. Martin Luther College and was ordained a minister in 1891. His first church was in St. Clair, Minn., where he served until 1905. From 1905 until 1917 he was the pastor of the Zion's church at Sanborn, Minn., and from 1917 until his retirement, at the St. John's Lutheran church in Glencoe, Minn.

After his retirement he moved to Minneapolis, and following the death of Mrs. Dysterheft in 1944, he made his home with his daughter, Miss Minni Dysterheft, a Minneapolis school teacher.

Rev. Dysterheft was an enthusiastic numismatist and a serious student of coins of the United States and of his native Poland. He would have received the Association's silver medal for 25 years of continuous membership at the 1951 convention.

New or Recent Issues

DESCRIBED BY ERNST KRAUS

It is the important duty of *The Numismatist* to record and illustrate all new issues. Members, both in the United States and abroad, are invited to submit new issues to Ernst Kraus, 2006 Benson Avenue, Brooklyn 14, New York. The coins will be photographed and returned as soon as possible. A credit line will be given to every new issue described.

Afghanistan

1 Amani, 1902. Gold. Obverse: Arms (Throneroom with flags, sabres, rifles and cannon) in wreath. Reverse: Toughra, monogram of the ruler, Habibullah Khan, inscription: Afghanistan above, value, Amani, date 1320 A.H. below, partly enclosed in wreath, all the above in Persian. (R. F. Schermerhorn)

Austria

Stephansgroschen, 1950. Silver.

Stephansgroschen, 1950. Aluminum.

Obverse: St. Stephans-Cathedral in Vienna with sun in background and date at right surrounded by inscription: SANKT STEPHANS – DOM IN WIEN. Reverse: Ear of wheat behind numeral 1, Stephansgroschen in two lines underneath, all within ornamental border. This is a commemorative piece, sold to raise funds for the reconstruction of the ancient St. Stephans-Cathedral, partially destroyed during the last war. The above two specimens were donated by A. Peterson to the A.N.A. Collection. Photographs through courtesy of Vernon L. Brown of the Chase National Bank Collection of Moneys.

France

10 Francs, 1951. Aluminum-Bronze. Obverse: Female head, left. Inscription: REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE. Reverse: Gallic cock, twig, value, date, mintmark (Paris). Inscription: LIBERTE EGALITE FRATERNITE. (Vernon L. Brown)

French Somalia

5 Francs, 1948. Aluminum. Obverse: Head of young woman facing left, four ships in background, date below. Inscription: REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE UNION FRANCAISE. Reverse: Head of antelope dividing value, fish and shell on each side, fan of feathers above. Inscription: COTE FRANCAISE DES SOMALIS.

2 and 1 Franc, 1949. Aluminum. Similar. (Lauren Benson)

French West Africa

2 Francs, 1948. Aluminum. Obverse similar to above. Reverse: Head of native antelope between branches of cocoatree, dividing value. Inscription below: AFRIQUE OCCIDENTALE FRANCAISE. Size 26 mm.

1 Franc, 1948. Aluminum. Similar but size 22 mm. (Jos. E. Barr)

Germany, Eastern Zone

50 Pfennig, 1950. Aluminum-Bronze. Obverse: Numeral 50 in center, DEUTSCHLAND above, PFENNIG, date and mintmark A for Berlin, below. Reverse: Factory with tall chimneys in the background, a plough in the foreground, ornaments on the edge. Dr. W. Piesold has donated a specimen to the A.N.A. Collection, credits also to V. L. Brown, Dr. I. Molnar and S. V. Hagley.

Germany, Western Zone

2 Mark, 1951. Copper-Nickel. Obverse: eagle, inscription: BUNDES-REPUBLIK DEUTSCHLAND, mintmark G for Karlsruhe below. Reverse: Numeral 2 between grapes and vine-leaves and ears of wheat, DEUTSCHE MARK below, date above. Inscription on the edge: EINIGKEIT UND RECHT UND FREIHEIT (Unity & Right & Freedom). (V. L. Brown, Curator, The Chase National Bank of Moneys)

Israel

5 Prutah, 1949. Bronze. Obverse: An ancient lyre in the center, inscription: Israel in Hebrew above, in Arabic below. Reverse: Value and Hebrew date (5)709 within wreath.

1 Prutah, 1949. Aluminum. Obverse: Inscription: Israel in Hebrew above, in Arabic below an ancient anchor. Reverse: Value and Hebrew date (5)709 within wreath. (Robert Freidberg, Gimbels Coin Dept., Foster Jenkins, L. Benson)

Monaco

50 Francs, 1950. Aluminum-Bronze. Obverse: Head of ruler, left, inscription: RAINIER III. PRINCE DE MONACO. Designer's name, F. Turin and date below head. Reverse: Knight with shield and sword on horseback. Inscription: DEO JUVANTE, on top, mintmark Paris at right, value below.

20 Francs, 1950. Aluminum-Bronze. Obverse similar to above. Reverse: Crowned arms dividing mintmarks and value, DEO JUVANTE below.

10 Francs, 1950. Aluminum-Bronze. Similar. (Robert Friedberg, Harold Bowser, Vincent Nicoletti)

Nepal

1 Rupee, 1950 Silver. Obverse: Trident in circle, inscription in Devanagari in square: SRI GYANENDRA BIR BIKRAM SAHA DEVA, (name and titles of ruler) Samvat date 2007 below. SRI SRI above square. Various symbols of the Gorkah Rajas. Reverse: Inscription above wreath: SRI BAVANI (Glorious Godees Bavani) sword, value, EK RUPIA – NEPAL below. Inscription in outer circle: SRI SRI SRI GORKHA NATHA (Glorious Ruler of the Gorkhas). This coin was struck for the grandson of Tribuvana, during his 3 months exile in India and according to Krishna H. Prodhan who sent the coin, it is very scarce as it was withdrawn after the return of the King to Nepal.

Peru

100 Soles, 1950. Gold. Obverse: Arms within wreath. Inscription: PESO: GRS. 46.8071 REPUBLICA PERUANA NUEVE DECIMOS FINO LIMA. Reverse: Seated liberty, facing right, holding staff with left hand and leaning with her right on shield, pillar with wreath and ribbon with inscription LIBERTAD, date below. Inscription: CIEN SOLES ORO GRS. 42.1264 DE ORO FINO.

50 Soles, 1951. Gold. Obverse as above except PESO GRS. 28.4055. Reverse: Similar to above, but inscription: CINQUENTA SOLES ORO GRS. 21.0632 DE ORO FINO. Date below.

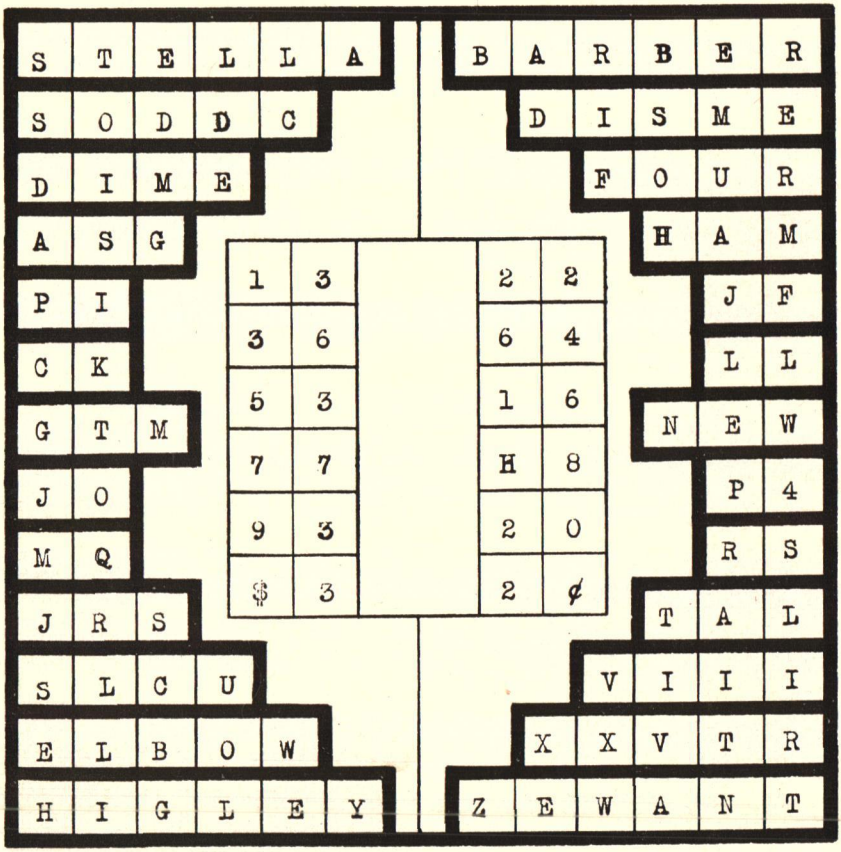
20 Soles, 1951. Gold. Obverse as above except: PESO GRS. 9.88142. Reverse: As above but inscription: VEINTE SOLES ORO GRS. 8.42528 DE ORO FINO, date below. (Coins and photos courtesy Stacks, New York)

CROSSWORD PUZZLE FOR COIN COLLECTORS

"SPACE FILLERS" U. S.

By J. B. NESTLE

(Solution to Puzzle which appeared in the August issue)



NOTES

LEFT

—C. The only possible combination here utilizes the mintmarks for:

San Francisco	— S
New Orleans	— O
Denver	— D
Dahlonega	— D
Charlotte	— C

There are no "P" mint mark gold coins and the Carson City mint mark (CC) if used would only result in four.

—G. ASG for Augustus Saint Gaudens who placed these initials under the date on the 1907 double eagle a type of which carried the date in roman numerals only — MCMVII

–I .PI for Philippine Islands

–K. CK for Charles Keck

–M. GTM for George T. Morgan who placed an M at the truncation of the bust and on the wreath ribbon of the silver dollar 1878-1921

–O. JO for John Ormsby . . . Actually the initials JSO appeared on the coins.

–Q. MQ for Manuel Quezon, president of the Philippines. The coin in question was the silver peso issued to commemorate the establishment of the Commonwealth

–S. JRS for John R. Sinnock

–U. SLCU for Salt Lake City, Utah

3–. 36 – In 1936 there were twenty-one different types of commemorative half dollars, not counting mint marks!

1 & 2. Arkansas Centennial (2 types)
3. Rhode Island
4. Daniel Boone
5. Texas
6. Oregon Trail
7. San Diego
8. Cleveland
9. Albany, N. Y.
10. San Francisco (Bay Bridge)
11. Norfolk, Va.
12. Wisconsin
13. Cincinnati
14. Long Island
15. York County, Maine
16. Bridgeport
17. Lynchburg
18. Elgin, Illinois
19. Columbia, S. C.
20. Delaware
21. Gettysburg

5–. 53 . . . The 1853 issue of quarter dollars is the only issue that has rays back of the eagle on the reverse

9–. 93 . . . Although the first Columbian half dollar does have the date 1892 – the exposition was delayed and actually opened in 1893

RIGHT

B–. BARBER, Charles E. – designed the so-called ISABELLA QUARTER of 1893

F–. FOUR . . . Section 4 – Executive order No. 6260 (. . . . . containing not more than four quarter eagles of the same date and design and struck by the same mint).

H–. HAM for Herman A. MacNeil designer of the standing Liberty quarter dollar 1916-1930

J–. JF for John Flanagan designer of the Washington quarter dollar 1932

L–. LL for "large letters" variety of the 1858 Flying Eagle cent

N–. NEW for John Chalfant New, Treasurer of the United States 1875-76

R–. RS . . . R for regular and S for "synthetic" placed on $1 bills in the series of Federal Reserve Notes from Chicago (G-7)

T–. TAL for Talbot Allum & Lee cents

V–. The Roman numeral III was used on the silver and the nickel 3¢ pieces

X–. XXV TR . . . Templeton Reid issued a $25 gold piece in 1849 with the value expressed in Roman numerals on the dated side and the written value on the other

Z–. ZEWANT . . . Dutch colonial version of the Indian word SEWAN

–6. 16 . . . 1916, first year of issue for the Standing Liberty half dollar carried the Denver mint mark under the motto on the obverse

–8. H8 . . . Letter and numeral combination for St. Louis, Mo.

In 1386 the four Rhenish Electors subscribed to a monetary Union among themselves.

In France in 1792, many of the revolutionary issues were made of Bell metal, obtained from pillaged churches.

Report of the General Secretary

Admission to Membership

Applicants numbered 19127-19206 as published in the July issue have been admitted to membership.

Applicants for Membership

The following applications were received in July, 1951. If there are no objections filed prior to October 1, 1951 these applicants will become members on that date and notice to this effect will appear in the November issue.

19255 **Meredity W. Ghrist,** 1705 3rd Street, Corpus Christi, Texas. American Coins. T. R. Hammer, Lorraine Carter, Mrs. L. Carter.

19256 **Terry M. Regan,** Route 2, Old Frankfort Pike, Lexington, Ky. Spanish, Mexican and South American Coins and Banknotes. Theodore K. Rogers.

19257 **J. Allen Adair,** 1412 NW 17th, Oklahoma City, Okla. Coins and Paper Money. Lewis M. Reagan.

19258 **Carl R. Kennell,** 3501 Brouse Avenue, Indianapolis 18, Ind. General. Leo G. Terry, Fred C. Claffey, L. Ward Hicks.

19259 **Burke H. Craver,** 4001 Third St., South Norfolk 6, Va. U. S. Coins. H. C. Batten.

19260 **James D. Bell,** 125 West Avenue, Albion, New York. General. Lewis M. Reagan.

19261 **David Rodee,** 219 E. Dominion Blvd., Columbus 14, Ohio. Ancient and Foreign Coins. H. R. Rodecker, C. H. Clark, Waldo D. Shupe, F. W. Burton.

19262 **William John Kaiser,** 5204 Tennessee Ave., St. Louis 11, Missouri. Foreign Coins and Currency. W. A. Ouzts.

19263 **John J. Gabarron,** 210 N. 32nd St., Lincoln 3, Nebr. General. Elmer G. Nelson, Loyd B. Gettys, Floyd P. Hazelwood.

19264 **Newell F. Joyner,** 2476 Vine Street, Lincoln, Nebr. General. Elmer G. Nelson, Loyd B. Gettys, Floyd P. Hazelwood.

19265 **John S. Lunceford,** Box 22, Havelock Station, Lincoln, Nebr. General. Elmer G. Nelson, Loyd B. Gettys, Floyd P. Hazelwood.

19266 **Lincoln Coin Club, J. J. Cotton, Secy.,** 1645 S. 22nd St., Lincoln 2, Nebr. Loyd B. Gettys, Floyd P. Hazelwood, J. J. Cotton.

19267 **David Moulton Homeier,** 54 Mayfield Ave., Akron 3, Ohio. U. S. General. Harry J. Crouse, S. L. Homeier.

19268 **John W. Temple,** 52 Grant Ave., Grove City, Ohio. American Coins. Kenneth M. Gaver, Charles E. Reedy, C. H. Clark.

19269 **John L. Hupman,** 870 Seward, Apt. 307, Detroit 2, Mich. U. S. Coins. Felix M. Church, Curtis McMichael, Willard Daniel.

19270 **Ellis Edlowitz,** 1010 Vermont Ave., NW, Washington 5, D. C. U. S. Coins. Stuart Mosher.

19271 **Mrs. F. Y. Hornor,** 40 Circle Drive, Peacock Park, Fairmont, W. Va. U. S. Coins. Lewis M. Reagan.

19272 **Theodore Sekunda,** 4427 Ely Ave., New York 66, N. Y. U. S. Coins. Edward T. English.

19273 **Charles W. Boothe,** 13212 Cypress Ave., Garden Grove, Calif. U. S. Coins. Joe Steele, John C. Yribarne, Richard Elliott, Charles L. Ruby.

19274 **Jack Friedberg,** 5808 W. Lake, Chicago, Ill. U. S. and Foreign Gold, Silver, and Copper. Ernst Kraus. Robert Friedberg.

19275 **Leo Goodman,** c/o Swan Wholesale Jewelers, 315 W. 5th St., Los Angeles 13, Calif. American Coins. S. Allan Roof, Herman Widen.

19276 **Dr. Charles M. D'Alessio,** 523 Yale Avenue, New Haven 15, Conn. General. Lewis M. Reagan.

19277 **Elroy Anthony Ruebel,** Box 109, Navy #121, c/o FPO New York, N. Y. U. S. General. Lewis M. Reagan.

19278 **Michael J. Gneier,** 311 West 6th Street, Claremont, Calif. General. Lewis M. Reagan.

19279 **Dr. James Parrish,** 251 Riverside Drive, Portsmouth, Va. U. S. and Ancient Greek Coins. Lewis M. Reagan.

19280 **Edna Ruth Stoye,** Alton Memorial Hospital, Alton, Ill. U. S. Coins. Margaret Benson, R.N.

19281 **Karl D. Miller,** Box 746, Kirksville, Mo. General. Lewis M. Reagan.

19282 **Mrs. Maurice D. Scharlack,** 241 Melrose, Corpus Christi, Texas. General. Lewis M. Reagan.

19283 **John J. Lohner,** Exira, Iowa. U. S. Commemoratives. T. R. Hammer, Lewis M. Reagan.

19284 **Mrs. Samuel Ehrlich,** 2643 Taylor Street, Hollywood, Fla. General. Lewis M. Reagan.

19285 **W. M. Daws,** 911 North 19th St., Phoenix, Arizona. Portrait Coins of all Periods. James W. Lee.

19286 **Henry A. Trojan,** 5210 S. Western Ave., Chicago 9, Ill. U. S. General. Lewis M. Reagan.

19287 **Elizabeth Urban,** 419 W. Andrew Ave., Wildwood, N. J. General. Lewis M. Reagan.

19288 **Wm. VanProoyen,** 1435 Woodlawn Ave., SE, East Grand Rapids, Mich. U. S. Coins. Charles N. Cooley.

19289 **William H. Kidd,** 200 East 18th St., Chester, Pa. U. S. Coins & Paper Money. T. R. Hammer.

19290 **W. B. Coston,** 21 Armory Place, Hornell, New York. U. S. Coins. Lewis M. Reagan.

19291 **Norman A. Frisch,** Box 678, Renois Lane, RR 1, Centerville Sta., Ill. U. S. Coins. Lewis M. Reagan.
19292 **Carol K. Baker,** 222 S. Jay, Kokomo, Ind. U. S. & Foreign. Noel Hutchens.
19293 **Martin Vink,** 12419 S. Perry, Chicago 28, Ill. U. S. Coins and Medals. Dr. M. D. Gampolsky, Charles C. Bauko.
19294 **Harry Finger,** 35 West St., Warwick, N. Y. U. S. Coins. J. S. Lawrence.
19295 **Otto Boothe,** 1523 S. 14th St., Chickasha, Okla. American Coins. Herman L. Boraker.
19296 **Hugh H. Kimbrough,** Box 33, S. Dos Palos, Calif. American Coins. Neal Yonkers. J. E. Johnson.
19297 **J. O. McCoy,** 509 Hoffman St., Corpus Christi, Texas. General. J. B. Diamond, W. N. Howard, O. E. Bowman.
19298 **Joseph C. Zanini,** c/o Manhattan Stamp Exchange, 68 Nassau St., New York 38, N. Y. U. S. Coins. Joseph H. Klein.
19299 **Vernon H. McFarlane,** 219 S. Cortez, New Orleans 19, La. U. S. General. C. H. Fisher, W. B. Thomson.
19300 **John E. Doughty,** M & D Sales Co., Snow Hill, Md. General. Alfred Hutter.
19301 **Hollis C. Traxler,** 202 Russell St. N.W., Orangeburg, S. C. U. S. Silver and Minor Coins. Lewis M. Reagan.
19302 **R. H. Gore, Jr.,** P. O. Box 211, Fort Lauderdale, Fla. General. Lewis M. Reagan.
19303 **John Gera,** Junction, W. Va. General. Holmes H. Cessna, R. W. Haines.

Reinstatements

10941 **D. A. Blood,** 413 Oneida St., Joliet, Ill.
11713 **Nathan N. Eglit,** 33 North La Salle St., Chicago 2, Ill.
11802 **William Gottlieb,** 7 W. Madison St., Rm. 706, Chicago, Ill.
15139 **Clyde Edward Honstein, Jr.,** 1402 Peterson St., Fort Collins, Colo.
18295 **Frank M. Howe,** 1951 Louise, Detroit 3, Michigan.
15546 **Louis Immerman,** 34-35 12th Street, Long Island City 6, New York.
10715 **Thomas W. Nielsen,** 5414 Buchanan St., Los Angeles 42, Calif.
7804 **R. F. Torrance,** c/o Cananea Cons Copper Co., S.A., Cananea, Sonora, Mexico.

Deceased

3133 **Dysterheft, Rev. A. J.,** Minneapolis, Minn.
17514 **Jenks, Frank,** Madison, Wis.
8637 **Lee, Gale A.,** Lamar, Colo.
6698 **Scharlack, Maurice D.,** Corpus Christi, Texas.
18184 **Wheeler, H. V.,** Wichita, Kansas.

Resignations

12140 **Hoffman, John F.,** Indianapolis, Ind.
14591 **Rosendahl, Edward C.,** Atlanta, Ga.
18582 **Weichelsbaum, Dr. William, Jr.,** Savannah, Ga.

CHANGES IN ORGANIZATIONAL DIRECTORY

Portland Coin Club – Meets the fourth Saturday of each month at the Y.M.C.A. Leon T. Blackwell, Sec'y, 177 Bolton Street, Portland, Maine.
Rhode Island, Coin Club of – Meets the third Thursday of each month. Donald S. Wrathall, Sec'y, 47 Common Street, Providence, R. I.
Washington Numismatic Society – Meets first Monday of each month at the National Museum. Col. Harry W. Atkinson, Sec'y, 600 S. George Mason Drive, Arlington, Va.

CHANGES IN MEMBERSHIP DIRECTORY

Includes changes of address reported after Directory was published. Members should report errors promptly for inclusion in the list in following issues.

10935 **Abrams, Joseph B.,** 18 Tremont St., Boston 8, Mass. General.
12492 **Atkinson, Lt. Col. Harry W.,** 600 S. George Mason Drive, Arlington, Va.
13440 **Brenner, Herbert O.,** 1520 Fillmore Ave., New Orleans 22, La.
12220 **Carl, Raymond C.,** Box 173, Ashland, Ohio.
12607 **Carlson, Arthur E.,** 135 W. Long St., Allentown, Pa.
5005 **Coates, R. J.,** RFD #1, Indiana Lake, Bristol, Indiana.
15989 **Curley, J. Bert,** 534 Centre St., Bloomsburg, Pa.
18906 **Dark, Lee,** 1238 W. Pratt Blvd., Chicago 26, Ill.
10688 **Davidson, Harry S.,** 2960 The Mall, Los Angeles 23, Calif.
14466 **Davis, David L.,** 3811 Beechwood Blvd., Pittsburgh 13, Pa.
13680 **DiMichael, Daniel J.,** P. O. Box 485, Coatesville, Pa.
17551 **Durbin, Elmer M.,** 506 W. Mitchell St., Arlington, Texas.
13320 **Elmore, Dr. E. F.,** 1455 Santa Maria Ave., San Jose, Calif.
4984 **Fleer, Carl J.,** c/o Arthur Douyard, 325 Wisteria Drive, Dayton, Ohio.

14037 **Friedrich, Jack,** 2258 S. Parkway East, Apt. 10, Memphis, Tenn.
17242 **Gagnon, Robert J.,** Federal Power Comm., Civic Opera Bldg., Rm. 1463, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago 6, Illinois.
LM237 **Gex, Brooking R.,** P. O. Box 428, Lexington, Ky.
15135 **Goodman, Alfred J.,** West Mystic Ave., Mystic, Conn.
16742 **Greenberg, Sol,** 245 E. 52nd St., Brooklyn 3, N. Y.
18537 **Guarnera, Vincent,** 1253 Randol Ave., San Jose 26, Calif.
4123 **Haas, Sidney J.,** Box 97, Pt R Sta, Richmond 3, Calif.
12208 **Haidner, Joseph N.,** 125 E. Haddon Ave., Oaklyn, N. J.
17797 **Hallenbeck, Kenneth L., Jr.,** 2009 Washtenaw Ave., Ann Arbor, Mich.
12322 **Hampton, R. L.,** P. O. Box 8623, Dallas 16, Texas.
11257 **Harter, Ray,** 7482 Amherst Ave., University City 5, Mo. U. S. Coins.
17763 **Hendel, James,** 1800 Taylor Ave., Seattle, Wash.
8078 **Howe, George W.,** 2051 N. Sayre Ave., Chicago 35, Ill.
17116 **Johnson, Harold C.,** 718 4th St., Jackson, Mich.
LM227 **Kern Fred E., Sr.,** 1213 E. 17th Ave., Columbus 11, Ohio.
17802 **Langhenry, W. H.,** 640 E. Armour Blvd., Apt. 1005, Kansas City 2, Mo.
7725 **Lefferty, H. F.,** 1432 Wayne Ave., South Pasadena, Calif.
17118 **McMann, William,** P. O. Box 1907, Washington 13, D.C.
16717 **Max, Charles,** 637 Knox Court, Denver 4, Colo.
10634 **Means, C. G. Alton,** Clark Road, Woodbridge 15, Conn.
8648 **Meyer, Anthony B.,** Route 1, Box 129-B, Fullerton, Calif.
17794 **Moore, J. W.,** 1230 Fig St., Merced, Calif.
14068 **Morgan, Mrs. Dorothy H.,** 4343 North 42nd St., Phoenix 42, Ariz.
18667 **Moritz, Jos A.,** 203 Hopeland St., Dayton 8, Ohio.
17821 **Nemchik, George,** Box 287, Branford, Vt.
LM226 **Newton, Col. M. S.,** Bldg. M-92, Apt. A, N. Y. Naval Shipyard, Brooklyn 1, N. Y.
4510 **Nicoletti, Vincent A.,** 1421 Brooklyn Ave., Apt. #3 A, Brooklyn 10, N. Y.
17411 **Olmstead, Clarence,** 840 East Angaline Ave., Burbank, Calif.
14654 **Osborne, Ralph W.,** 323 N. Broad St., Guthrie, Okla.
18074 **Peterson, Arthur H.,** 6686 Olympia Ave., Chicago, Ill.
17923 **Prentiss, Ed C.,** 1200 Taylor St., San Francisco, Calif.
18200 **Rawlinson, William J.,** 1829½ Woodlawn Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.
9855 **Reynolds, Aaron,** Ridgefield Lakes, Ridgefield, Conn.
10550 **Reynolds, M/Sgt. Mervyn,** 8 Johnson St., Augusta, Maine.
11142 **Ring, R. Bruce,** 945 W. North St., Lima, Ohio.
18321 **Safford, Dwight A.,** 4045 42nd St., San Diego 5, Calif.
17079 **Safranske, Roman S.,** 2020 N. Lamon, Chicago, Ill.
13697 **Sarson, John,** 5061 Potomac St., St. Louis 9, Mo.
15726 **Skillman, Fred,** 2060 S. Main, Santa Ana, Calif.
13500 **Smith, Jerome C.,** Depot Road, Westminster, Mass.
18571 **Soba, William B.,** 71-37 147 Street, Kew Gardens Hills, N. Y.
8956 **Studley, Maxwell,** Fuller Brush Company, Buffalo, N. Y.
9828 **Taylor, A. C.,** U.S. Bureau of Public Roads, c/o American Embassy, APO 920, Postmaster, San Francisco, Calif.
18657 **Torkelson, E. R.,** 39 Ledgewood Ave., Netcong, N. J.
13093 **Totten, Charles W.,** 916 E. Longden Ave., Arcadia, Calif.
15905 **Tutuska, George,** 322 Highland Ave., Hamburg, N. Y.
18079 **Valverde, M/Sgt. Horace H.,** 1728 Coolidge St., Brownsville, Texas.
18924 **Vogel, Elvin J.,** 1654 Juneway Terrace, Chicago 26, Ill.
8942 **Wade, R. H.,** 611 Llewellyn Place, Charlotte, N. C.
8491 **Wagner, Mrs. Fred F.,** 3221 Travis Street, Amarillo, Texas.
14186 **Wallace, Edward V.,** 6181 Miami Road, Apt. 3, Cincinnati 27, Ohio.
9938 **Walterscheid, H. J.,** 3224 E. 11th St., Kansas City 1, Mo.
13601 **Ward, Robert C.,** 7117 Kleber Court, Cleveland 9, Ohio.
17741 **Wickersham, Leon C.,** 11426 Rockland, Detroit 28, Mich.
18589 **Wien, Sidney A.,** 3700 North Stratford Road, Atlanta, Ga.
4132 **Windau, E. H.,** 1565 East 17th St., Cleveland 14, Ohio.
13250 ***Wittlin*, Mrs. Anna,** P. O. Box 2213, Carmel, Calif.
7783 **Wittlin, Paul H.,** P. O. Box 2213, Carmel, Calif.
LM245 **Zwahlen, Paul E.,** 1080 Grinnell Drive, Burbank, Calif.

CALENDAR OF FUTURE NUMISMATIC EVENTS

In order that this Calendar be as complete as possible, secretaries of State or Regional Organizations should advise the General Secretary of future meetings which should be included.

New England Numismatic Association, New Haven, Conn., October 13-14, 1951.

Oklahoma-Kansas Numismatic Association, Oklahoma City, Okla., October 20-21, 1951.

Empire State Numismatic Association, convention at Hotel Syracuse, Syracuse, N. Y., October 20-21, 1951.

California State Numismatic Association, Santa Barbara, Nov. 2, 3, 4, 1951.

Iowa Numismatic Association, Des Moines, Iowa, November 3-4, 1951.

National Coin Week, April 18-24, 1952.

Central States Numismatic Society, Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1952.

American Numismatic Association, annual convention, New York City, August 16-20, 1952.

DOMESTIC COINAGE EXECUTED, BY MINTS, DURING JUNE, 1951

Denomination	Philadelphia	San Francisco	Denver	Total Value	Total Pieces
SILVER					
Half dollars	$1,390,257.50	$ 842,000.00	$ 944,300.00	$3,176,557.50	6,353,115
Quarter dollars	1,811,628.75	72,000.00	1,629,200.00	3,512,828.75	14,051,315
Dimes	1,409,051.50	148,000.00	.....	1,557,051.50	15,570,515
Total Silver	$4,610,937.75	$1,062,000.00	$2,573,500.00	$8,246,437.75	35,974,945
MINOR					
Five-cent pieces	$ 15,725.00	.....	.....	$ 15,725.00	314,500
One-cent pieces	208,555.00	.....	$ 490,900.00	699,455.00	69,945,500
Total Minor	$ 224,280.00	.....	$ 490,900.00	$ 715,180.00	70,260,000
Total Domestic Coinage	$4,835,217.75	$1,062,000.00	$3,064,400.00	$8,961,617.75	106,234,945

COINAGE EXECUTED FOR FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS

Mint	Country	Metal	Denomination	Total Pieces
San Francisco	El Salvador	Copper, Tin, Zinc	1 Centavo	10,000,000
San Francisco	El Salvador	Cupro-Nickel	2 Centavo	2,000,000
San Francisco	El Salvador	Cupro-Nickel	10 Centavo	1,000,000
Total Foreign Coinage				13,000,000

ACCUMULATIVE MINT REPORT FOR 1951, JANUARY TO JUNE

(Giving the number of pieces struck)

	Philadelphia	San Francisco	Denver
Half dollars, regular	4,111,630	3,274,000	2,778,600
Half dollars, Booker T. Washington	60,013	12,004	12,004
Quarter dollars	14,399,630	3,328,000	9,732,800
Dimes	35,639,630	9,680,000	9,940,000
Five-cent pieces	7,155,600	7,776,000	20,348,000
One-cent pieces	135,794,600	19,240,000	179,395,000

Reports of Club Meetings

SECRETARIES PLEASE NOTE: Reports should be made promptly. Copy must be received by the 7th of the month to insure insertion in the following month's issue. As a usual thing a copy of the minutes is sent in, and almost invariably a number of items of local concern only must be cancelled. The justification for publishing these accounts lies in the numismatic information – and encouragement – to be derived by collectors generally, regardless of location. On this basis we feel it advisable to revise and condense, and, incidentally, the by-product of this course is conservation of valuable space.

ATLANTA COIN CLUB – The 391st meeting was held July 19 at the Henry Grady Hotel with thirteen members and 9 visitors present.

Mr. Gearing, connected with Tropical State Bank, Sebring, Fla., was a visitor. He won prize for display at the Bank during National Coin Week and photograph of the exhibit appeared in "The Southern Banker" Magazine for June.

Our program consisted of a very interesting talk by Edwin Morgan "From Barter to Banking." His display included Coins of the World from 600 B. C. to 16th Century.

– MRS. EDWIN HARRISON,
Secretary

BIRMINGHAM COIN CLUB – The July meeting was predominated by A.N.A. voting and convention plans. Our club will be represented by Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Morris in Phoenix. Mr. Morris reported on his visit with the Atlanta Club where his exhibit was viewed with enthusiasm.

Our attendance was lowered by the Summer Vacation period but those attending enjoyed the talks. One was given by Mr. Booth on "Why I Collect Coins" who has collected for 46 years. His advice was, buy choice grade coins for enhancement in value and greatest pleasure of possession.

A second interesting talk was by Mrs. Watkins on the New York Chase National Bank exhibit and the Stack's display and merchandise. These two places should be on each collector's itinerary. There over 100,000 beautiful items can be seen representing the money of the World.

– H. E. WATKINS,
Acting Secretary

BRONX COIN CLUB – The 215th regular monthly meeting was held at the Concourse Plaza Hotel July 25th. Following the dinner, President Louis Engel called the meeting to order at 8:30 p.m. and presided over a gathering of 19 members and welcomed 2 guests, Ted Prosser of Florida and Vladimir Stefanelli who recently arrived from Rome, Italy.

A mimeographed Monthly News Letter was received from Mr. Panosh. 2nd Vice President of the A.N.A. which gave different ways of making the meetings interesting.

During a 30 minute recess, the members and guests viewed the exhibits that were explained and displayed by the following:

Mr. Bellus: 3 – 2 Pengo commemoratives of Hungary.

Mr. Blake: Photo copy of Varamones Counterfeit Detector and Irish Silver Medal to John Hughes for Life Saving 1879.

Mr. Engel: Large cents of 1805-06-07 and 07 over 06, U. S. dimes from 1891 to 1931.

Mr. Feldman: Venezuela – 10 and 20 Bolivars, Coronation Jeton of Brabant 1794.

Mr. Grunthal: Cologne – Adolph of Schanenburg Taler 1549 and Taler of Joseph of Bavaria, 1694.

Mr. Gallo: Large cents of 1805-06 and 07.

Mr. Janis: Large cents of 1805-06 and 07.

Mr. Knoth: 1 and ½ piastres of Saudi Arabia and 1 and 2 Fenan of French India, 1780.

Mr. Kortjohn: 22 Coins of Czechoslovakia.

Mr. Kemm: $5 and $10 Silver certificates (small size) and complete sets with star notes and low numbers.

Mr. McMahon: Italian gold coins of Umberto I – 20 Lire 1882 and 93, 100 lire of 1883. French gold of Napoleon III – 50 Francs – 1857 Paris mint, 50 Francs 1862 Strasburg mint.

Mr. Stefanelli: Messana Tetradrachm overstruck on Leontinoi tetradrachm of the Demarateion type, taler 1765 of Fulda and taler 1766 of Friedberg minted at Nirenberg.

Mr. Salton: 2 English historical medals.

Mr. Sghia: Double eagle of 1909 over 8.

Mr. Wagner: Decorations and medals as follows: Order of Oak Crown and Commander of Luxembourg, Order of Danilo, Commander, Officer and Members of Montenegro and 5 badges of different orders of Netherland.

Mr. Werner: Large cents of 1800 over 1790, S 196 – NC 1 – R 8.

Prof. Zydman: Coins of 4 Moghul Emperors each having ruled less than a year; Rupee of Murad Baksh 1658, Mohur of Jahandar Shar 1712, Rupee of Rafi-Ud-Darjat 1719 and Rupee of Rafi-Ud-Daulah 1719.

Edward Janis reported the opening date of the exhibit at The Bronx Saving Bank to be August 1st and will be attended by many Bronx dignitaries, officers of the club and some members. Arrangements were also made by Mr. Janis to hold our coming anniversary party in the Concourse Plaza Hotel.

– SAUL BELLUS,
Recording Secretary

BROOKLYN COIN CLUB – The regular 217th meeting was held July 4th, at the Hotel Granada, attended by 20 members and 4 guests, with President Vincent Nicoletti in the chair.

Ernst Kraus requested that all members wishing the 1951 British Specimen sets, please place their orders with him.

A motion was made and carried to welcome the American Numismatic Association at the 1952 convention to be held in New York.

C. Douglas Smith made a motion to have the wife of our late member Mr. Homer K. Downing, receive his Brooklyn Coin Club membership and all the benefits derived from same.

Exhibits by members and Guests were as Follows:

D. B. Edelstein: 10 U. S. encased postage stamps, 7 Bryant Dollars, Pioneer gold Mormon $5.00 and $2.50 and $5.00 Bechtler gold.

H. S. Bernstein: 18 Shield nickels 1866 to 1883 Unc. Proofs.

G. H. Blake: 2 $20.00 gold pieces 1907 no motto and 1 1925 S. Mint with Motto.

A. R. Feldman: Formosa 1949 5 Chiao.

J. Gagliardo: Egypt 1906 1 Piastre, 1938 10 Milliemes and 1943 10 Milliemes.

N. E. Heft: 3 Canadian Medals 1939-1945 Defense Volunteer Service and Regular Service.

Rev. F. H. Hutchins: U. S. Cents 1800 9 varieties. 1801 8 varieties, 1802 8 varieties. Shield nickels, complete with the exception of 1877 and 1878 and unc. 1928 quarter.

Mrs. C. Hutt: 5 Crowns of Austria Hungary, U. S. cent 1802, shield nickel 1868, token with bust of Maximilian and U. S. Tokens with patriotic slogans.

W. O. Hutt: 6 coins of Gaul (AR), 2 coins of Gaul (Pot), 1 R 1830 Honduras and Ardus Phonecia Hemi-Chalk 400-350 BC.

F. M. Jenkins: 2 coins of Austria and 6 of Australia.

M. L. Kaplan: 12 varieties of shield nickels unc. and Proof, 14 varieties of cents 1800-1802, 1795 half dollar 3 leave variety, 1811 half cent.

E. Kraus: Coins of Angola, Argentina, Austria Stephans Groschen 1950 in silver and aluminum.

S. J. Melnick: ⅓ Taler Fred Augustus III Saxony 1790, 3 Baioccha Roman Republic 1849 and 5 Lire Napoleon I Italy 1812.

I. Mertik: Austria set of 10 Commemorative 2 shilling pieces and current 8 piece set in proof.

V. Nicoletti: Set of 10 Coins of Monaco and Piedfort of Algeria 100 Francs 1950.

C. D. Smith: 1794 H-56, 1801 N-9, 1803 N-9 and 1803 N-18 Large cents.

C. H. Ryan: Bronze medal 900-903 AD Pope Benedict IV, 2½ Dollars Dahlonega, Ga. Mint. Isabella quarter, 1867 Nickel struck in aluminum, England Boyd's artillery money 1878, 1804 French miniature gold medal of Napoleon.

Prof. E. Zygman: 10 Dirhems and half dirhems of the Mongols of Persia with Mongolian and Kufic inscriptions and 2 silver Mohurs of the Nepalese King Jaya Mahindra Malla of Khatmandu, dated 829, 836.

– FOSTER M. JENKINS,
Recording Secretary

BROOKLYN COIN CLUB – The regular 218th meeting was held August 1st, at the Hotel Granada, attended by 25 members and 2 guests, with President Vincent Nicoletti in the chair.

Raymond Gallo presented the Brooklyn Coin Club with a beautiful hand made Ballot Box.

Exhibits by members and guests were as follows:

V. L. Brown: Austria St. Stephen Groschen 1950 in silver and England Festival Crown 1951.

J. Coffin: 1, 2 and 5 Francs of Belgian Congo.

A. R. Feldman: Coins of the Roman Republic.

N. E. Heft: $1.00 and $10.00 Legal Tender and 2 $1.00 Legal Tender notes with Reverse Backs all 1923.

L. Horowitz: U. S. Continental Currency and 3 varieties of Pewter dollar dated 1776.

Rev. F. H. Hutchins: 13 Varieties of 1803 cent and 1804 cent and set of Liberty-head 5 cent nickels and 1866 dime.

Mrs. C. Hutt: Coins of Brazil as a colony, 2 U. S. cents 1803, 2 Coins of Bolivia, 4 Reales minted in 1766 at Mexico City and 1866 Victoria ⅛ Farthing.

W. O. Hutt: 10 – A E C/M – Brazil, 8 Modern Brazil, 10 coins of Belgium and 4 Liberty-head nickels.

E. Janis: $3.00 Proof Gold 1870, 1885 and 1888 and 1796 N.C. 4 cent.

L. Jeromack: 1864, 1865, 1866 and 1867 unc. 2 cent pieces.

C. P. Knoth: 9 amulets and 15 silver coins of Japan.

M. Kortjohn: Set of Liberty head nickels, pattern 1882, 1883 and 1896 nickels and cents of 1803 and 1804.

E. Kraus: Coins of Brazil Portraits of famous scientists, Composers, Generals of the 20th Century Commemorative coins and Argentina 5 Centavos 1951 in Copper-nickel.

I. Mertik: Belgian Congo 20th Century coins in proof condition Shahjahanabad (Delhi) Rupee 1714.

Col. M. S. Newton: 1796 and 1799 U. S. Dollars, 1904 Lafayettte Dollar set of Lincoln cents and Washington Quarters.

C. H. Ryan: Rare U. S. Gold and Foreign Gold Coins from 1796 to date 30 coins in proof and uncirculated condition.

C. D. Smith: U. S. Cents 1793 C-8-F Rarity 7, 1794 H-6, H-12, H-56 and 1796 G-H Rarity 6 and S-88.

O. L. Susskind: 35 Varieties of Bungtown Tokens half penny and Farthing size.

A. L. Wise: Festival of Britain Crown Piece.

B. Wishy: 1950 Set of 7 coins of India, 1948 So. Africa 5 Shillings, 1951 Canadian set and 1799 U. S. silver dollar.

Prof. E. Zygman: 9 Silver and Bronze coins of Vibhaji, Jam of Nawanagar A.D. 1852-95, Representing three issues and seven denominations from the Trambiya to the 5 Kori.

– FOSTER M. JENKINS,
Recording Secretary

CHICAGO COIN CLUB – The 390th meeting was held July 11, at the La Salle Hotel with Mr. Boosel presiding and 56 attending.

Mrs. John Liska was elected to membership.

A letter was read from ANA President Sheldon stating that the Chicago Coin Club had been awarded Third Place Class A Division in the 1951 National Coin Week Participation. A Bronze Plaque would be presented to the Club's delegate at the Phoenix Convention. Participation Certificates would be tendered to all members who took part in the National Coin Week event.

Col. Curtis stated that the following members had agreed to give talks at coming meetings: September – Chas. E. Green – "Counterfeit money." October – Richard S. Yeoman – "Numismatic library." November – Earl Brown – Collecting foreign coins." December – Mrs. Bebee and Mrs. Green – "Numismatic Business Anecdotes."

It was mentioned that Mr. Case had a large number of coins stolen recently from his home while on vacation. Much of the stolen coins consisted of unc. rolls, unc. U. S. coins and proofs. Also unc. currency.

Mr. Giello presented the following exhibits:

Lee Hewitt: Proof Bank Notes of Quincy, Ill.

A. E. Bebee: 1886 $1 Silver Certificates. All four Seal Types. 1891 $1 Silver Certificate. 1869, 1875, 1878, 1880 (4) Legal Tender Notes – The "Complete Jack-ass Notes" family. Chicago 1918 Federal Reserve Bank Notes – denom. $1, $2, $5, $10 and $20 (all three signature combinations represented). San Francisco $2 Federal Reserve Bank Note, with Chinese rubber stamp-counter stamp on it.

Earl Barger: His exhibit consisted of rare and unusual items: Ancient American Mound Builders; Clay Money found in Virginia graves; Indian Stone Money; South American; Porcelain Money – Siam; Beads used in early N. A. fur trading; Indian Wampum; Three Shot – Early Korean; Bamboo Money – Japan; Sweden – 10 Öre; Bean Money – Japan; Mozampig – Portuguese Africa; Glass Money – Arabia; Hat Money – China; Toltec Money – Mexico; Swedish Plate Money; Knife Money – China; Key Money – China; Early Crowns of Saxony and Thuringia; Early Medals including Martin Luther Wittenberg dated 1661.

Earl Brown: 1796 Castorland medals in silver and copper; St. Stephans Groschens in silver and aluminum, 1950, sold to obtain funds for rebuilding church damaged by bombs during World War II.

John Giello: U. S. Paper Money and Lithographed Prints regarding the American Indian.

Harold O'Connell, Jr.: Sheet of $20 U. S. Notes. 1875-78 Twenty-Cent Pieces. One Roman Volume on Numismatics printed in Paris about 1600.

Mancel Roy: Ancient Japanese Coins.

James Friberg: 5th Issue U. S. Fractional Currency.

James Doak: 3 Pattern pieces in proof of Germany dated 1913.

Wm. Hoppi: MacArthur Commemorative coins. 1748 – Nurenberg Germany medal struck in zinc.

After the meeting adjourned Mr. Smedley presented a recording of a talk given for the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce on the "Story of the San Francisco Mint."

– JOSEPH E. MERKEL,
Secretary

CINCINNATI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY – Regular meeting held July 13, at the Hotel Metropole with 22 present and Mr. Lewis presiding.

Marcus Brown gave an informative talk on the Dahlonega Mint.

Slides of Pioneer coins from the A.N.A. collection were shown by F. J. Doerner. President Lewis read the foreword and the descriptions of many of the coins.

Displays:

Brown: U. S. $1 gold 1849-D.

Lazar: 500,000 gold yuan of the Central Bank of China. Obsolete notes $1, $2, $3, and $5. Aluminum 50 marks notgeld of Westphalia dated 1923.

Kleine: Paper money.

Chisman: $1 gold 1857. 5-cent nickel of 1865.

Mitchell: Mint sets of 1948, 1949 and 1950.

Hatfield: 1915 altered date half dollar.

Stiles: U. S. $1 gold 1853, type one.

Lewis: Colonial currency.

Parvin: U. S. two and three cent pieces, complete sets.

– GEORGE D. PARVIN,
Secretary

CLEVELAND COIN CLUB – The 104th meeting held August 1, at the Hotel Carter with 27 attending and A. J. Croshier in the Chair.

It was announced that a corn roast would be held September 9, at Bennihof's in Ashland.

Reports were heard from all committees.

Exhibits:

Matt Gazso: Canadian silver dollars, 1935 to 1950.

Chas. Ricard: 70 coins depicting animals and birds.

Dr. Y. A. Sargis: Foreign coins showing animals.

Two movies on hunting and fishing were shown.

– FLORENCE STRANG,
Secretary

DAYTON COIN CLUB – The 138th Meeting was held at Republican Headquarters on June 7, with 20 attending.

The meeting was brought to order by the President Chester Kay. The main business for the evening was the making of plans for the club picnic on Aug. 5 for all members and their families. Comments were made for ways to improve the club under the new officers.

– ARTHUR V. HOLZ,
Assistant Secretary

EAST BAY COIN CLUB – The July 13th meeting was presided over by President A. W. Ritchie with 37 members and 17 guests present.

Following the business session Pres. Ritchie turned the meeting over to Program Chairman, Jim Rogers who appointed R. Mitchell and F. Galvin to judge the talks on members' exhibits.

Exhibits:

Dennis Olswang – Books on Coins
A. W. Ritchie – Chinese Notes
F. Galvin – Inflationary Money
Bill Smith – Set of Indian Heads
John Ohls – Chinese Commemoratives
Ed Fogler – Foreign Coins
Earl Parker – 1951 S coins – Chinese Dollars and Half Dollars

The undeciding judges finally split the cash prize in an interesting manner – ten cents to Mr. Ed Fogler and the balance to Mr. A. W. Ritchie – which said members kindly donated to the refreshment fund.

Pres. Ritchie displayed one of the two newly purchased books for our ever-growing library.

Speaker of the evening was Rev. David Stowe, Associate Pastor of the First Congregational Church of Berkeley, recently returned from China. He discussed the forms of currency used in China during the Communist conquest and related some of his experiences under the Chinese currency inflation in a very interesting manner that was highly appreciated by his audience.

– ANTOINETTE CONNELL,
Secretary

KEZAR FALLS COIN CLUB – The 16th meeting held July 12 at the home of Clayton Locke with 14 attending.

Everett Day was elected a member.

President Joseph Dennis gave a talk on coins and conducted an auction.

– KARL C. STACY,
Secretary

LONG BEACH COIN CLUB – The 14th meeting of the club was held on the third Tuesday evening of the month, July 17, at 951 Locust Avenue, Long Beach, California.

S. M. Koppel gave an interesting talk on Biblical coins, including the Tribute penny and Widow's Mite, quoting verses from the Bible where they were referred to. The coins were passed around for inspection. Mr. Koppel quoted a price of several thousand dollars for set of Biblical coins.

I heard a speaker make the interesting statement that it took him 30,000 dimes to acquire a full set of Barber dimes in 1938 and Charles Ruby purchased them.

There were 44 members and two guests present. Three new members joined us.

See you in Phoenix.

– JOHN C. YRIBARNE,
Secretary

LOS ANGELES COIN CLUB – The 270th meeting featured a quiz with prizes conducted by Dr. Chas. Harbeck. The three prizes were won by Murl Shaver, Ronald Sauer, and Joe Block. The questions concerned the various unusual animals found on U. S. coins with emphasis upon the commemorative issues. Dr. Harbeck also contributed the prizes to the three who tied their scores.

The most unusual coin displayed was a 1793 type 9-I cent in condition 12. According to Chas. L. Ruby there are just three specimens known of this rarest U. S. Cent. The coin was beautifully enclosed in plastic and is one of the rarest items ever displayed here.

We were also honored by the presence of Michael Carey, who is to receive the very much coveted GOLD MEDAL from the ANA. This will be the only one presented at the ANA Convention in Phoenix this year although one other will be presented for 1951 to Mr. Duffield of Baltimore. Mr. Carey has taken many honors in the ANA displays of years past and has one of the finest collections of Roman coins and most complete collections of minor coins of the world in the United States. He is an authority on the Roman Series.

There were about 60 persons present and the final auction and the preceding refreshments were enjoyed by everyone present.

We are making a drive to become the largest (as well as the best) club in the West. Thus we welcome any visitors or new residents in the Greater Los Angeles Area to make themselves known to the secretary whose address is 4269 Fair Ave., North Hollywood, California.

– WILLIAM D. KOONCE,
Secretary

LOS ANGELES COIN CLUB – Max Beggs, our president introduced Charlie Carrel who spoke on the subject, "How to become a successful coin dealer." Charlie pointed out that he has made well over a million and that his formula can be applied to everyone. His presentation in this vein brought many laughs.

Joe Block suggested that all clubs in the general Los Angeles area unite each year and have a really outstanding banquet rather than the usual individual banquets that have been held in the past.

We are proud at the LACC to have as a member Michael P. Carey of 1218 Mullen Ave., L.A. who, after some 50 years in numismatics, has published, and was present to autograph his excellent book, "Emperors of Rome" practically all the illustrations in the book are from

his own excellent collection of the Roman series.

As usual Vreeland H. Fraser of La Canada displayed his fine gold collection which he has thoughtfully housed in a specially built portable case complete with lighting arrangements.

Members of other clubs are welcome to attend our meeting which are held the FIRST FRIDAY of each month at 1329 South Hope Street in central Los Angeles.

– WILLIAM D. KOONCE,
Secretary

MILWAUKEE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY – The 202nd monthly meeting held July 20, with 27 attending and President McQuin in the Chair.

Our membership was reported as 68 which includes four honorary members.

Displays:

Theo C. Neitzke: Odd and unusual coins including porcelain and bullet money of Siam. Pewter hat money of Pahang, odd shaped coins of early China, Half daler plate money of Sweden, Pine tree shilling and Depression Scrip of the City of Milwaukee.

Frank Schilz: Medal on the 250th Birthday of the City of Detroit. Medal of William the Silent, and one of Phillip Van Marnix.

Herbert Polzer: Chinese 10, 20, 50 and 100 cash of the period 1875 to 1906. Silver coins of South America. Copper 8 reales of Moreles. Silver peso of 1906 recovered from the sea after the Japanese were driven out of the Philippines.

– THEO C. NEITZKE
Secretary

NEW JERSEY NUMISMATIC SOCIETY – President Purrington presided over the 211th meeting held July 12 at the Newark Athletic Club. The attendance was 15 members and 3 guests. It was our pleasure to have W. Hofmann of the New Haven Numismatic Society as our guest.

It was by unanimous vote that membership has been granted to Herman E. Eyrich of 76 Cedar Lane, Roselle, N. J.

Plans have been made to place the club's library in the care of Mr. Knoke for use of the Pingry School Boys Coin Club. With this information on hand the Numismatists of the future will start off where others left off.

Topics of the evening were Pattern Pieces and Coins of Countries beginning with "C".

Mrs. Virginia Black spoke very informatively on her 61 varieties of one-cent pattern pieces.

Exhibits:

W. Blaisdell: 40 Pattern U. S. Coins – 1836-1868.

H. Bowser: Coins of China.

H. Eyrich: One-quarter dollar – 1876. Mexican Silver and copper dollars. Heavy Rim 1937-S U. S. 25-cent piece.

W Hofmann: Collection of Embossed Business Cards 1867-1876. Three German Flignt Medals struck in silver at Berlin Mint. One Gen. Pres. Von Hindenburg.

H. Mathews: 25 Patters. Silver-dollar proofs.

A. Mershon: Canadian and Chinese coins.

C. Ragot: Canadian large and small cents, half-dimes, nickels and dimes. 150 different Canadian tokens.

R. Ullrich: Large counterstamp cent. Type set of gold dollars.

T. Purrington: Chile Peso 1817. Cyprus Piastre 1887. Leopold the Hogmouth 15 shillings 1678.

J. Thatcher: Coins of Cuba, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Colombia. King Kalakaua of Hawaii dime, quarter, half and dollar.

J. Wade: Coins of Canada, China, Korea, Chinese Turkestan, Colombia, Congo, Chile, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia.

– MARY H. RICKER,
Secretary

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB – The July 1951 meeting was held in the club rooms of The Building Trades Employers Association on Friday, July 13, Damon Douglas presiding. Due to the vacation of Vernon Brown, Martin F. Kortjohn acted as secretary. There were 22 members present. Our five guests of the evening were Mrs. Gallo, Mrs. Bernstein, Mr. Clain-Stefanelli, Mr. Futter and Mr. Smolyan. The president welcomed the guests and also Colonel Moss and Mr. Ryan of The American Numismatic Association.

A paper was read by President Douglas on the Jersey coppers and about the New Jersey mints in Morristown, Elizabethtown, and Rahway. This original research work by Mr. Douglas was very interesting and had previously been presented before The New Jersey Historical Society.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Allen: Jackson hard times token Low #183.

Mr. Arthur: Collection of freak U. S. $1.00 certificates.

Mr. Babbitt: Provisional coinage of the Mexican Revolution of 1812. Eight real provisional with counter stamps of Morelos and "Ensaie," both of Zacatecas.

Mr. Bernstein: French 100 francs 1886, Papal States ducat Nicolaus V, doppia Pius VII, ½ zechina Benedict XIV.

Mr. Blaisdell: Half eagles of 1800, five stars facing and 1807 six stars facing.

Mr. Blake: 3 French essays of 1929; 10 and 20 francs silver, 100 francs gold by Bazor, all double thickness.

Mr. Clain-Stefanelli: Ancient tetradrachm of Agrigentum showing a double eagle, coins and freemason medals struck by the Russian General Gartenberg-Sadoforski 1771-1774.

Mr. Carpenter: U. S. 1951 proof set, Festival of Britain Crown of 1951, Mexican five peso of 1950 commemorating Commerce and Industry.

Mrs. Douglas: New acquisitions in the Presidential field.

Mr. Douglas: New Jersey coppers struck over various other coins.

Mr. Grunthal: Cologne. 1½ Ursula talers, three Magi talers, talers of 1705, ½ talers of 1717.

Mr. Kemm: U. S. $2.00 silver certificates 1886-1891-1896-1899.

Mr. Kortjohn: Pattern and regular coins of France and eight pattern U. S. dimes.

Mr. Kusterer: Alaska, Yukon, Pacific Exposition at Seattle in 1909 – one set in original box and another set from different dies.

Mr. Mathews: U. S. patterns AW #296-1134-760-983-246-243-259-255.

Colonel Moss: U. S. Dollar 1891-O mint – almost double thick planchet, first double dollar ever struck by U. S.

Mr. Rasmussen: Die proof of male and female figures used on series of 1899 silver certificates, the proof of Washington head on the same note, a specimen of the note for comparison.

Mr. Ryan: A U. S. commemorative gold dollar of Jefferson – beautifully enamelled in blue on obverse and in red, white and blue enamel on reverse.

Mr. Schulman: Numismatic bibliography by Sigler. New publication. Rome Quadrupla 1639. Syracuse Dekadrachm.

Gallatin D 1, China 50 taels 1869 gold. Turkey 500 Piastres 1911 on visit by Sultan to Kassova.

Mr. Schilke: 1909 over 8 double eagles. Silver medal commemorating the German three Kaiser year in 1888.

Mr. Sghia: Crowns of France, Louis XIV, XV AND XVI, 1st Rep. Napoleon Louis XVIII, Napoleon 100 days, Charles X, Louis Philippe, 2nd Rep. 1848 and 1850, Louis Napoleon Pres. 1852, Napoleon III 187. Denier-Charles the Bald 840-857.

Mr. Smolyan: 24 French Ecus and ½ Ecus.

After the viewing of the exhibits Mr. Douglas called on Colonel Moss who told the meeting of the great difficulty now being experienced by most large organizations in selecting convention cities and hotels. Even organizations of the size of The American Numismatic Association find it necessary to arrange for conventions two years in advance. Because of the size of New York City and the difficulty of obtaining hotel accommodations, the Association selected New York as the city for the 1952 convention. He felt sure that such selection would meet with the approval and cooperation of members of the Association in this area. After the talk a motion was made to the effect that The New York Numismatic Club sponsor the holding of a New York convention in 1952 and will lend its support and cooperation in the management and success of this convention. This motion was enthusiastically approved.

Mr. Schulman then spoke about an international exhibition of medals to be held in Spain from November 18th to December 2nd. Mr. Schulman is responsible for the United States in selecting a representative exhibit for this country. He asked that a set of New York Numismatic Club presidential medals be exhibited. Members expressed their willingness to cooperate in this exhibition. The meeting adjourned at 9:40.

– MARTIN F. KORTJOHN,
Acting Secretary

ORANGE COUNTY COIN CLUB – The 157th regular meeting was held June 27, at the Brea Woman's Clubhouse with Vice-President Dr. C. Glenn Curtis presiding over an attendance of 80 members and guests.

A minute of silence was observed as a tribute to Mrs. Joe Steele who passed away recently after a long illness.

Membership Secretary Joe Steele presented a record number of seven applicants for membership to the club.

The program chairman introduced Abe Kosoff of the Numismatic Galleries in Beverly Hills, California. Abe spoke on the subject of "Numismatics in General." Commencing with ancient coins he listed five coins including the Shekel and the Widows Mite which he said formed the foundation for a collection of this type.

Next he considered U. S. Colonial coins and listed five of these coins including the Fugio Cent and the Spanish Piece of Eight which he considered as a nucleus for such a collection.

In the field of foreign coins he mentioned various types which he suggested as a starter in this broad field. He pointed out several very interesting foreign coins which he considered to be items of particular interest. One of those mentioned was the Ducat of Nuremberg and another, the Japanese Gold Oban, the largest gold coin ever used in the world.

The speaker then described what he considered the most fascinating series of coins for collecting, the pioneer gold coinage of California. He exhibited five types of the fifty dollar gold slugs, the most famous of all California pioneer gold coins.

Finally, the speaker called attention to the field of U. S. currency. Fractional currency and encased postage stamps, were pointed out as items deserving special attention. Referring to the present problem of money inflation not only in this country but throughout the world, he told about the results of currency inflation in such countries as China and Germany.

At the conclusion of his highly instructive and entertaining talk, many questions were asked by his listeners who took advantage of his great knowledge of numismatics.

Following this excellent program the members and guests enjoyed cakes and coffee and then settled down for the auction conducted by the popular coin auctioneer, Joe Steele.

– H. M. BERGEN,
Secretary

ORANGE COUNTY COIN CLUB – The 158th regular monthly meeting was held in the Brea Women's Clubhouse on July 25 at 7:30 p.m. President Rich presided over an attendance of 82 members and guests. Three new members were added to the club roster.

The program presented Adolph Larsen, Jr., as the speaker of the evening. In his well-known and inimitable style, Adolph gave one of the finest talks on the hobby of coin collecting that has been heard by the club in a long time. His subject was "A POUND OF BUTTER FOR A NAIL." The title for his subject was derived from the custom originating in American Colonial times when nails, hand wrought by blacksmiths, were a scarce article and were often used in place of money in barter and exchange of goods. A nail was known as one, two, or more pennies, according to its equivalent value in terms of the English penny which was the common money medium of exchange in the Colonies. The term has applied to nails ever since that time. Mr. Larson displayed a full set of these early colonial square nails ranging from one penny to twenty pennies.

The speaker also pointed out that some of the greatest and most famous collectors of coins began the pursuit of this hobby in a very simple and humble way. As an illustration of this, he described how Mr. Dunham started as a collector of coins and went on to become one of America's great numismatists.

At the conclusion of the program, a short business session was held and then the meeting adjourned for the usual refreshments. Following this intermission the veteran auctioneer, Joe Steele, disposed of a large lot of coins offered for sale by members.

– H. M. BERGEN,
Secretary

PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY – The 425th regular monthly meeting was held on Wednesday, July 25th at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, with 29 Members and 17 guests present. Vice president David L. Redfield presiding.

Francis Koplowitz was elected.

The six units Refector Lamps purchased were in operation and greatly increased the pleasure derived from the exhibits because of the added efficiency of the illuminating units. The purchase of a two unit lamp stand was authorized. It was also decided to purchase 5 steel display cases for display purposes at the meeting.

Major Charles Kappen conducted the round table discussion and Cmdr. Bowker gave a very interesting talk on the coinage and paper currency of Hsien Feng period (1851-1861) followed by a talk by N. Slobotchikof on the Chinese coinage from 600 BC to 1274 AD. All members gave short talks on their displays.

Clifford Bloom: Complete set of Canadian $10.00 Gold pieces. 1912-1914.

Cmdr. H. F. Bowker: About 100 Cash Coins of Hsien Feng period (1851-1861) together with set of Paper Currency of that period. Lohan Cash of Kang Hsi period with their intention whose mint marks combine to make a Chinese Poem. 10 & 5 Cash Coins of Hung Tsien. Two medals of the Ching period.

Edward Fogler: Coins of Canada, Cameroons, Cape Verde Islands, Ceylon, Chile, Chinese Soviet, Chinese Turkestan, Colombia, Costa Rica, Crete, Cuba, Curacao, Cyprus and Czechoslovakia.

Roy Hill: Carson City 20c Mintage of 1875. Copper Coins of Ceylon. $1.00 bill 1935-A showing part plate number on off center back and $1.00 series Act of August 5th 1896, History instructing Youth. Copper Coins of Siberia. Coin Card showing coins of Finland 50 years ago.

Kurt Loret: 1000 Won Note of South Korea. Korean-English Textbook. Greek Silver Coins of Chalcis, Chersonesus, Cartina and Corinth. 3 Bronze coins of Carthage. 10 & 20 Crown commemorative pieces of Czechoslovakia.

Edward P. Mathews: 1951 Proof set.

Dennis Olswang: Canada Maple Leaf Coins of 1947, 1942 Tombac Nickel – 1/8 & 1/16 Dollar struck for Mauritius 1822 used in Canada.

E. A. Parker: Various Coins of 21 Countries starting with the letter "C".

Nicholas Slobotchikof: A great display of coins of China covering the period from 600 BC to 1274 AD.

Milton Strauch: Various coins of Countries with the letter "C".

Tom Twohey: 1857 over 1858 Canadian Cent, 1936 with dot 5c piece of King George V and 1948 & 1949 Silver Dollars of Canada.

– EDWARD FOGLER,
Secretary

PENN-OHIO COIN CLUBS – The Annual Picnic and Business Meeting of Penn-Ohio Coin Clubs was held at Geauga Lake Park, July 22, 1951. A. J. Croshier presided at the Business Meeting.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

A. F. Smith, Youngstown, Ohio – President.

Wm. A. Jacka, Bedford, Ohio – Vice President.

C. W. Randolph, Sharpsville, Pa. – Sec'y & Treas.

– L. M. CADDY,
Secretary

PHILADELPHIA COIN CLUB – The 193rd regular meeting was called to order at 8 p.m., July 17, in The Benjamin Franklin Hotel, by President Ferris, with 25 present.

Two visitors present were introduced to the Club.

Julius Windner reported on sick and condolence committee. All members are well and Mr. Bechtel is well again and was present at the meeting. Card of condolence was sent to Secretary Sipe.

Exhibits were as follows: Col. J. Moss displayed a $100.00 Federal Reserve note and an engraved cigarette case made in Japan. This note is a perfect duplicate of the $100.00 note, except the word Bearer reads Dearer.

Alex Kaptik: Philippine coins – Proofs. This exhibit won the evening award.

Although the night was very hot, the boys from South Jersey, H. Jacquett, E. J. Kerstetter, and R. H. Smith, brought their electric furnace along and showed how to make plastic impressions of coins. Later in the evening they showed these same coins on the screen as well as slides that were sent us from the A.N.A.

Not only did these boys make impressions of our pet coins, but thoroughly cleaned them without hurting the coins or destroying the value of same.

This was one of the most interesting meetings for a long time.

– P. K. YEAGLEY,
Acting Secretary

RHODE ISLAND COIN CLUB – Dinner meeting held in the Old Grist Mill, Seekonk, Massachusetts on June 22, with 13 members and 5 guests present.

Horace M. Grant spoke briefly on the Dix Civil War tokens and displayed several items pertaining to that subject.

The folowing were elected to office: President – Fred M. Bushnell, Jr.; Vice-president – William H. Cannard; Secretary – Donald S. Wrathall; Treasurer-Librarian – Cyril A. Hunter; Board Member at Large – Harry C. Nicholson.

– EDNA N. CZERWONKA,
Secretary

ROCHESTER JUNIOR NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION – The 46th meeting held June 15 with Jim O'Brien presiding.

John Ritz was elected a member.

Reports were heard from the secretary and treasurer and from the standing committees. Edward F. Meinhart, Club advisor, acknowledged the reports and thanked those presenting them.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, James F. O'Brien; vice president, Craig Bradshaw; secretary, Eugene Kopf; librarian-curator, Michael Judd; treasurer, Todd Sliker; assistant secretary, Howard Kirchner; assistant librarian-curator, Donald Drexler.

– CRAIG BRADSHAW,
Retiring Secretary

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION – The 868th meeting was called to order June 5th by Past President Dr. Francis L. Cady. There were 46 members and visitors present. A resume of the recent convention of the Empire State Numismatic Ass'n which was held in Syracuse was given by the Association's Secretary Charles W. Foster. The program for the evening was given by John J. Pittman who spoke on the collection of Baron Tanaka of Japan. The talk was a very interesting one and the speaker mentioned that many Japanese rarities are held in this collection, and only recently have been brought to light.

Exhibits:

Howard Osterman: 3 Grosze Poland 1831.

James McGowan: U. S. Gold 1924 $10.00, 1873 $1.00 Ex. Fine.

Miss Loomis: U. S. Gold $10.00 1856 Ex. Fine.

George J. Bauer: Ormond Crown Gem condition.

S. Clark Place: 1951 Canada five cent, 200th anniversary of Nickel coinage in Canada – 1751-1951 with design of a smelter on reverse. Obverse is George VI.

John J. Pittman: Great Britain 1700 Crown, ½ Crown, Shilling and six pence. Uncirculated U. S. Quarters 1832 and 1836. Guatemala quetzal and ½ quetzal of 1925. Assam octagonal rupee, ¼ rupee, 2 annas. Poland 10 zloty of 1934. Japan 1 & 5 yen gold 1871. Hejaz 1 dinar gold 1926. Nepal 1 Mohur of gold.

– ARNIM B. JUDD,
Secretary

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION – The 869th meeting was called to order Tuesday, June 19th by Past President S. Clark Place. There were 30 members and visitors present. In his capacity as Installation Officer, George J. Bauer thanked the retiring officers for the excellent job they had done during the past year. He heartily welcomed the incoming officers and carefully explained to them their duties. The slate of officers for the coming year is as follows: President, Norman F. Prince; Vice president, Lewis D. Richards; Secretary, Arnim B. Judd; Treasurer, William Elston, Jr.; Librarian, Dr. John M. MacMillan; Curator, Floyd B. Newell.

A Round Table Discussion was the program for the evening. Earl Potter gave a short sketch on his visit to various coin dealers in the vicinity of Palm Beach. Mr. Pittman spoke on some rarities that he had uncovered in a recent visit to Canada. The program was well balanced and all enjoyed this lighter vein presentation very much.

Exhibits:

James McGowan: Complete set of Proof and uncir. U. S. Coins from 1940 to 1949.

C. F. Starr: Set of U. S. dimes from 1892 to 1916.

E. A. Gilroy. Three National Bank notes issued by the National Bank of Rochester and the Lincoln National Bank of Rochester.

J. J. Pittman: Tibet 1919 Gold mohur (20 Srang). Canada $5.00 gold 1912. Nepal half and quarter mohurs in gold. U. S. $10.00 gold 1906 D, and 1901 S $5.00 Gold. Canada 1949 Perfect brilliant proof Silver Dollar.

C. W. Foster: Continental Dollar copy in white metal. A Claudius Sestertius and Antonia Dupondus countermarked NCAPR for (Nero Caesar Augustus Probavit). A Spanish milled dollar cut in a quarter and countermarked.

– ARNIM B. JUDD,
Secretary

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY COIN CLUB – July meeting held on the 18th at the regular meeting place, the San Bernardino Chamber of Commerce office. Eighteen members and 2 guests were present.

Plans were made for the annual banquet to be held September 20th at the Ontario YMCA. Dr. Emmons was appointed chairman of the event. George Riggen said that his music students would be glad to supply the program.

Lloyd Blue gave the talk of the evening on the Director of the Mint, Nellie Tayloe Ross. He pointed out that she handles the raw material as well as the finished product of the mint. Her care in this respect has saved the taxpayers several millions of dollars. This year she shocked Congress by asking for an appropriation, one million dollars less than the previous. Her pet peeve is the 1943 zinc cent, but it saved tons of copper – her favorite coin is the Trade Dollar.

– BRYAN BURKE, Secretary

SEATTLE COIN CLUB – The 178th meeting was held at scenic Lake Wilderness on July 22, 1951. Twenty-eight members and guests enjoyed a full day of picnicking, golf, tennis, softball, swimming, and boating.

Paul Fouts won the golf tournament, and Don Zearing was a sensation on the tennis court and at the picnic table.

Bert Wagner expressed amazement at the amount of food that was consumed, and he wasn't interested in an extra piece of cake.

There weren't any coin exhibits, but Howard Glickert proved to be an astonishing display in his brilliant-hued swimming trunks.

Despite the facts that the coffee water was slow in boiling and Mrs. Lola Cliffe didn't get to ride the Shetland pony, we all had a good time and are looking forward to another picnic next year.

– E. R. PELTON,
Secretary pro tem

WESTCHESTER COUNTY COIN CLUB – The 204th meeting was called to order by President Pearson at 8:40 p.m. on Tuesday evening, July 17th, in the New Rochelle YMCA. First business was the A.N.A. voting. The marked ballot was turned over to the secretary for mailing.

Pitt Skipton, chairman of the exhibit committee, has placed the first exhibit in a case at County Trust Company at Larchmont. An effort will be made to change the exhibits monthly.

A receipt was submitted by Pitt Skipton, treasurer, showing the proper filing by the State of New York of Certificate of Existence of our club.

A newspaper clipping brought in by Walter Tancza told of a new law forbidding the hammering of smaller coins to exact diameters of larger coins and aroused much lively comment.

Bill Mahoney brought in a carved wooden bas relief of the club seal and an impression in clay. This was received with much interest and many ideas about a medal were advanced. Ernest Weidhaas promised to bring in a type of cast medal which is probably worthy of consideration.

The topics for discussion were U. S. copper coins 1816 to 1838, U. S. 3c and 5c silver, Japanese coins and currency, misstruck and freak coins. Exhibitors are listed below.

Kenneth Marsden: 29 pieces Japanese currency and coins, 9 Masonic Medals from 19th century Europe.

Bill Pearson: U. S. large cents 1816-1838, U. S. half cents 1825-1835, Canadian 1951 set.

Pitt Skipton: 13 different Japanese items.

Walter Tancza: a large lot of Japanese invasion currency which was distributed to members present free of charge.

Ernest Weidhaas: complete set U. S. half cents 1825-1835, 24 freak cents, series of Japanese coins.

Leonard Barcus: 56 different U. S. cents 1816-1838, 8 half cents 1826-1835, 13 silver 3c pieces, 17 silver 5c pieces.

– L. F. BARCUS, Secretary

I Regret

That by the will of the gods I was unable to attend the A. N. A. CONVENTION in Phoenix — the first Convention I had missed in thirty years.

Am sure it was a success, as it was in good hands. Hope to see my many friends at future Conventions and before.

When you are interested in buying and selling, you will receive my usual cordial service.

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1942 (6)	2.25	2.75	2.65	7.15
1943	1.75	1.75	2.25	5.50
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1844 Unc.	50.00	40.00	1896-O Unc.	15.00	12.00
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1856-S Unc.	75.00	60.00	1897-S Unc.	15.00	11.00
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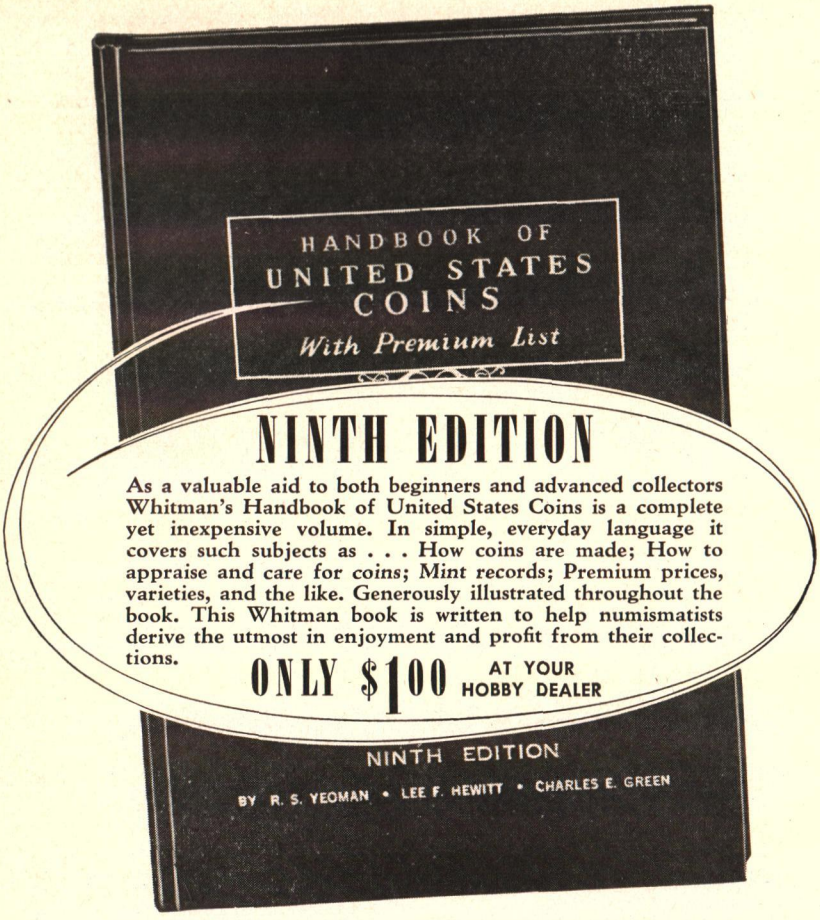

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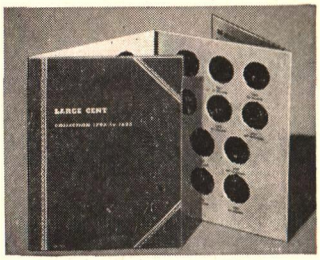

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OF MEDALS

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MADRID — 18 NOVEMBER TO 2 DECEMBER, 1951
U. S. REPRESENTATIVE — HANS M. F. SCHULMAN

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All Mints, editors, manufacturers, engravers and original designers of medals, medallions and plaques or dies, may take part in the *International Exhibition of Medals,* either with actual works or with projected ones; but not with sketches.

All contributions except those of the mints, must first be submitted to Committee of Admission for their approval.

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Many eminent Spanish and foreign numismatic personalities will give interesting lectures during the Exhibition.

At the same time, a Congress of the "FEDERATION INTERNATIONAL DES EDITEURS DE MEDAILLES," will be held in Madrid.

Also, attractive collective visits to Museums and well-known Monuments have been planned, as well as excursions and tourist trips through Spain, with very advantageous conditions for participators in, and visitors to, the Exhibition.

For all other details, and to receive the Bulletin of the Exhibition, all who are interested should either write to any Member of the Executive Commission or to the Secretary of the Exposición Internacional de Medallas, Fábrica Nacional de Moneda y Timbre. Plaza de Colón, 4, MADRID. Telegraphic address: EXPONUM; or to

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THE CONVENTION AUCTION

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2 **AGRIGENTUM** (Sicily) C.413-406 B.C. *Tetradrachmon.* Quadriga galloping right; Nike flying down l. to crown charioteer; in exergue, crab. *Rv.* Two eagles standing r. on dead hare. Rizzo, *Monete greche della Sicilia,* Pl.II,1. Very rare and in VF condition for these dies $1,500.00

3 **CAMARINA** C.430-400 B.C. *Didrachmon.* Head of young river-god Hipparis, l., horned. Below, signature of the artist Exagestidas. *Rv.* Nymph Camarina, seated on swan; waves below. Rizzo, Pl.V,16 . . . . . *Sold*

4 **CATANA** C.461-413 B.C. *Tetradrachmon.* Quadriga r., Nike crowning the horses. *Rv.* Head of Apollo laureate, r., behind, plane-leaf. Rizzo, Pl.XI,16. A charming coin of the *maestro della foglia* 500.00

5 **CATANA** C.413-404 B.C. *Tetradrachmon.* Quadriga galloping l. — chariot about to turn; Nike flying r. to crown charioteer. In ex., *H* the initial of the engraver Herakleidas. *Rv.* Young male head, l., diademed. Rizzo, Pl.XIV,2 . . . . . 1,000.00

6 **LEONTINOI** C.466-422 B.C. *Tetradrachmon.* Head of Apollo, l., laureate. *Rv.* Lion's head l.; around, four barleycorns. Rizzo, Pl. XXIV. Finest classical style, high relief and EF . . . 425.00

7 **SYRACUSE** C.450-439 B.C. *Tetradrachmon.* Slow quadriga r., above, Nike flying r. to crown horses. *Rv.* Female head, r., hair covered by saccos with maeander border. Around, four dolphins. Boehringer, *Die Munzen von Syrakus,* 644. Most perfect specimen known, of the greatest rarity in this condition 425.00

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9 **MENDE** (Macedonia) C.450-405 B.C. Dionysos reclining on ass; in r. hand, cantharus; in front, crow between branches of a bush. *Rv.* MENDAION around lineare square enclosing vine with five bunches of grapes. Cf.Noe, *Kaliandra,* 28 . . *Sold*

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1851-C Uncirculated	$28.00
1851-C A.U.	22.00
1851-D Unc. Ed. nick	40.00
1851-O Unc.	12.00
1851-O X.F.	8.50
1852 Brill. unc.	8.25
1852-O V.F.	8.75
1853 Brill. unc.	8.50
1853-O X.F.	8.50
1854 Small. Brill. unc.	9.50
1854 Large. Unc.	10.50
1854 Large. A.U.	8.50
1854 Large. X.F.	7.25
1855 X.F. Ed. nick	7.50
1855-O V.G.	17.00
1855-D Very rare. Solder at date. Last 5 shows	24.00
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1856 Str. 5. Unc. but ed. nick	6.50
1856 Sl.5. Brill. unc.	10.00
1856 Sl.5. A.U.	8.00
1856-S Unc. Wire ed. obv.	35.00
1856-S X.F.	25.00
1857 Brill. unc.	10.00
1857 A.U.	7.75
1857-C Scratch through N. V.F.	$35.00
1858 Brill. unc.	10.00
1858-D Unc.	75.00
1858-S Unc.	43.00
1859-D Unc. Never struck sharp	70.00
1860 A.U.	15.00
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1873 Proof	25.00
1876 Unc.	16.50
1883 Brill. proof	17.50
1883 Brill. unc.	10.00
1885 Brill. proof	17.50
1886 Brill. unc. gem	17.50
1887 Brill. proof	17.50
1888 Brill. proof	17.50
1888 Brill. unc.	10.00
1889 Brill. unc.	9.00
1927 Lincoln. Brill. unc.	12.50
1939 Lincoln Token. Brill. unc.	12.50

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1854 A.U.	20.00
1854-O V.F.	20.00
1855 A.U.	21.00
1855 X.F.	19.00
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1859 A.U.	19.00
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1879 Brill. proof	49.00
1886 Brill. proof	58.00
1887 Proof	39.00
1888 Proof	44.00

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1834 No motto. V.F.	18.00
1838 V.F.	16.00
1841-C X.F.	30.00
1850 Mormon. V.G. Rev. F.	45.00
1852 X.F.	21.00
1882 Brill. unc.	20.00
1889 Brill. unc.	20.00
1901 Brill. unc.	20.00
1903 Proof	35.00
1903 Brill. unc.	20.00

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1801 Sli.ed.dent. Unc.	98.00
1907-D A.U.	44.00

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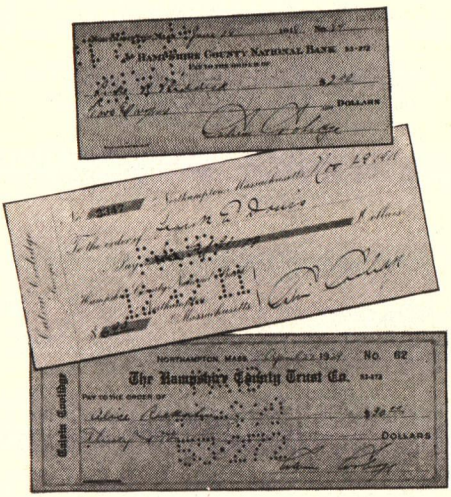

TYPE II

With script printed corner card
CALVIN COOLIDGE
LAWYER
Year dates 1910-18

TYPE III

With Old English corner card
"CALVIN COOLIDGE"
Year date 1929

TYPE IV

Same as type III, with no printed corner card. Year date 1932.

CALVIN COOLIDGE THUMBNAIL BIOGRAPHY

Born Plymouth, Vermont, July 4, 1872. Died Northampton, Massachusetts, January 6, 1933. Graduated from Amherst College, 1895. Started practicing law at Northampton, Mass., 1897.

Political Career: City Solicitor 1900-1; Clerk of Courts 1904; Member of Mass. House of Representatives 1907-8; Mayor Northampton 1910-11; Member State Senate 1912-15; Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts 1916-18; Governor 1918-19; Vice-President of the United States 1921; President of the United States 1923-29. Reduced public debt by two billion dollars.

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In our daily dealings, searching World markets for unusual items for the collector, seldom do we run into an offering as interesting and appealing as the above — a personal check signed by our 30th President of the United States, Calvin Coolidge! Our supply is strictly limited and no other units of this nature, to our knowledge, are in existence today. Collectors of stamps and coins can display these checks with their Coolidge material and attract considerable attention at clubs and exhibitions.

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WE ARE OFFERING for sale at this time the original draft of *"The Constitution of the Confederate States of America,"* from the Hull estate.

•

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA
ATHENS, GEORGIA

Dec. 5, 1908.

This certifies that Mr. A. L. Hull has deposited in the University Library for exhibition the original draft of the Constitution of the Confederate States, in a frame protected by glass. (Signed by the Librarian.)

•

January 23, 1934.

Dear Mr. Hull:

Yesterday we had a request to use the original draft of the Confederate Constitution. We have not permitted this to be handled and do not wish to do so. If you will allow me, I will have an exact typewritten copy made so that those who desire to see the exact text of the Constitution may do so without handling it.

I have construed your loan to mean that we may exhibit it occasionally, properly protected, and occasionally shown a visitor. It is in our room where we keep rarities under lock and key, and is also in a locked vertical file. (Signed by the University Librarian.)

•

We are going to sell this Document Nov. 1, 1951, for the best offer received for it by that time. It is fully guaranteed genuine. It contains 42 pages, with all its mistakes and corrections. It is in very nice condition. We have a complete photostatic copy for inspection by any interested party. The final buyer will deposit his money with the Okahoma National Bank, 228 West Commerce, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. The Collection Department of this Bank will deliver the Document in first-class condition to the buyer. Until the final sale is completed, the University will be allowed to hold the Document, as they are reluctant to part with it.

We have placed a value of $15,000 on this rarity. However, it may exceed this, or sell for less.

NOTICE TO DEALERS IN THE BUSINESS LIKE MYSELF: If you have a buyer who will pay more than the highest bid we have received prior to November 1st, we will grant you a commission of 5% on the total, if you complete the sale. It is our intention to get the Hull estate the very best price obtainable, and with the assistance of a few of my dealer friends, we should be able to do this. The Document is unique in itself and should bring a very nice sum.

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together with

CONSIGNMENTS OF CHOICE AND POPULAR NUMISMATIC ITEMS, THE PROPERTY OF VARIOUS OWNERS

OCTOBER 5, 1951

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1879-O	6.90	1887-OP.	3.90	1895-S	12.90
1879-CC.	8.90	1887-S	3.90	1896-OP.	4.90
1880-O	5.50	1888-OP.	6.50	1897-P	6.50
1881-O	5.90	1888-S	3.90	1897-OS.	3.90
1882-O	4.50	1889-OP.	3.90	1898-P	6.50
1882-CC.	7.50	1890-OP.	3.50	1898-O	9.90
1883-O	4.50	1890-CCS	3.50	1898-S	2.90
1883-SP.	3.90	1891-OP.	5.50	1899-OP.	4.50
1883-CC.	7.50	1892-OP.	5.90	1899-O	7.50
1884-P	3.50	1892-S	12.90	1900-P	4.90
1884-S	7.90	1893-S	17.90	1900-OS.	3.50
1885-OP.	4.90	1893-P	4.90	1901-PO.	4.90
1885-S	3.90	1893-O	7.50	1901-S	4.90
1885-CC.	24.90	1894-P	7.50	1902,4P	3.90
1886-P	4.90	1894-OS.	3.90	1902-O	9.90

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	VG.	F.	VF.
1909-S VDB	$8.00	$9.00	$10.00
1909-S, 1931-S	.75	1.00	1.25
1910-S, 11-S, 12-S	.15	.25	.40
1911-D, 12-D, 13-D	.15	.30	.60
1913-S, 14-S, 15-S	.15	.30	.60
1914-D	3.25	5.00	8.50
1921-S, 23-S, 24-S	.10	.30	.60
1922-D	.15	.25	.45
1924-D	.30	.50	1.00
1926-S, 31-D, 33-D	.10	.15	.30
All others	.05	.15	.25

LIBERTY NICKELS

	Gd.	VG.	F.	VF.
1883 NC	$	$ .10	$ .15	$ .25
83-C, 84, 87, 88, 94	.40	.75	1.25	2.25
1885	6.50	8.95	12.95	16.95
1886 Fr. 1.25	2.00	3.00	4.95	6.75
1889 Through 1900	.25	.40	.75	1.00
1901 Through 1912		.15	.25	.50
1912-D		.20	.50	1.00
1912-S	1.50	2.50	4.50	7.50

BUFFALO NICKELS

	G.	VG.	F.	VF.
13-P T1 or 2	$	$ .10	$ .15	$ .25
14-P to 27-P	.10	.20	.30	.50
14-P to 27-P Just a shade from Unc.				1.50
13-D T1 Fr. .15	.25	.50	.75	1.50
13-S T1 Fr. .25	.50	.75	1.25	2.25
13-D T2 Fr. .40	.75	1.25	2.25	3.25
13-S T2 Fr. 1.25	3.95	6.95	9.95	15.00
14-D Fr. .25	.45	.95	1.75	2.50
15-S, 17-S Fr. .25	.40	.65	1.50	2.25
14-S, 21-S Fr. .25	.40	.65	1.50	2.25
24-S, 26-S Fr. .25	.40	.65	1.50	2.25
15-D, 16-D-S	.25	.45	.75	1.50
17-D, 18-D-S	.25	.45	.75	1.25
19-D-S, 20-D-S	.25	.45	.75	1.50
23-S, 24-D, 27-D-S	.20	.40	.65	1.25
25-D-S, 26-D	.25	.45	.65	1.25
30-S, 31-S	...	...	.25	.35
18-D ov 7 Fr. 1.25	2.95	4.95	8.50	...
1937-D 3 Legged	...	...	1.25	1.95
All others	...	...	.15	.25

BARBER DIMES

	G.	VG.	F.
1892-P-O, 93-P, 94-P, 96-P	$ .30	$ .50	$1.00
93-O-S, 98-O-S, 99-O-S	.35	.65	1.00
92-S, 94-D, 95-P-S, Fr. .95	2.00	3.00	5.00
1895-O Fair 4.95	8.50	10.00	15.00
96-O, 97-O-S, 01-S, Fr. .95	2.00	3.00	5.00
1900-P-O-S, 01-P-O, 97-P	.35	.65	1.00
02-S, 03-S, 04-S Fr. .50	.75	1.25	1.95
1905 Microscopic "O"	.50	.75	1.00
10-S, 11-S, 13-S, 15-S	.35	.65	1.00
All the others	.25	.50	.75

MERCURY DIMES

	VG.	F.	VF.	XF.
16-D Fr. $2; G 3.25	$4.25	$7.50	$9.75	$32.50
21-P-D	.25	.50	1.25	3.75
25-D, 26-D-S	.25	.50	.75	1.25
30-S, 31-P-S-D, 23-S	...	.35	.50	.75
1942 over 1 Dimes XF. $5.00; Prac. Unc. $7.50; Brill. Unc.				13.50
All others	.20	.30	.50	.75

S. L. QUARTERS

	G.	VG.	F.	VF.
1916 Practically Uncirculated				$65.00
1916	$25.00	$35.00	...	...
17-P T1 18-S, 20-S	.50	.75	$1.25	2.50
17-D-S-T1	.75	1.25	2.00	2.75
17T2, 18-P-D	.75	1.25	2.00	2.75
17-D-S-T2, 1919-P	1.25	2.00	3.00	4.50
1918 over 17-S	...	...	...	40.00
1919-D-S AU $20	2.50	3.50	5.50	15.00
1920-D AU $20	3.50	5.00	7.50	15.00
1921	2.50	5.00	7.50	15.00
20, 23, 24 AU 2.50	.50	.75	1.00	1.75
1923-S AU 17.50	5.50	8.00	12.50	15.00
24-D, 24-S	1.00	1.75	2.50	3.00
26-D-S, 27-D-S	.50	.75	1.25	...
All others	.50	.75	1.00	2.00
W.Q. 1932-D-S	1.00	1.50	2.50	5.00
W.Q. 1937-S	...	.50	.75	1.25
W.Q. All the others	...	...	.50	1.00

BARBER QUARTERS

	G.	VG.	F.
92-P-O, 93-P-O, 94-P-O-S	$ .50	$ ...	$ ...
92-S, 96-O, 97-S, 99-S	.75	1.25	2.00
93-S, 95-O-S	.75	1.25	2.00
95-P, 96-P, 97-P-O, 98-P-O-S	.50	.75	1.25
1896-S	5.50	8.50	10.00
1900-O, 01-O, 02-O-S	.75	1.25	2.00
1901-S	25.00	40.00	65.00
1901-S Abt. Gd. (clear date)	17.50		
03-S, 05-O, 08-S, 09-O	.75	1.25	2.00
11-D-S, 12-S, 13-P-D	.75	1.25	2.00
1913-S	5.50	10.00	15.00
1914-S, 1915-S	.75	1.25	2.00
All other dates	.40	.75	1.25

HALF DOLLARS

	G.	VG.	F.
1892-O-S, 93-O-S	$3.00	$4.00	$5.50
1894-O-S, 1895-O-S, 96-P	1.50	2.50	3.50
1896-O-S, 97-O-S	3.00	4.00	5.50
1900-O-S, 01-O-S	1.50	2.50	3.50
02-S, 03-S, 04-S	1.50	2.50	3.50
05-P-O, 09-O, 10-P	1.50	2.50	3.50
11-D-S, 12-D-S, 13-P-D	1.50	2.50	3.50
1916-S obv., 1917-D obv.	1.50	2.50	3.50
1917-S obv., 1917-D-S rev.	1.50	2.50	3.50
1921-P-D-S, 1938-D	1.50	2.50	3.50
1914-P-S, 1915-P	1.50	2.50	3.50
All the others	1.00	1.50	2.00

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1951 complete mint sets now available. P-D-S $1.35 per mint set, or the 3 complete for $4.00 postpaid. 10 complete mint sets for $39.00.

1950-D or P, 1¢ to 50¢, $1.75 per set; 1950-S, 1¢, 10¢, 25¢, 75¢ per set; the three $4.10. 1949-D, $1.65; 1948-D, $1.70; 1947-D, $1.70; 1946-D, $1.80; 1945-D, $1.80; 1944-D, $1.80; 1943-D, $1.80. The complete 9 Denver sets, 1943-D to 1951-D at $14.00 special. These sets are all nice selected uncirculated coins.

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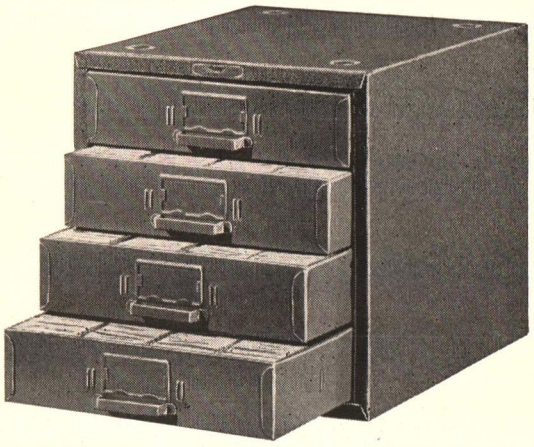

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We regret that we can take no further orders for the 1951 Specimen Set, as it has been decided by the Royal Mint strictly to limit this issue.

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1862 Proof	10.00	1889 Unc.	1.75
1863 Proof	10.00	1890 Proof	3.00
1863 Unc.	1.00	1900 Proof	3.50
1864 Cn Proof	12.50	1901 Proof	3.50
1864 Br. Unc.	4.75	1902 Proof	3.50
1864 L Proof	28.00	1903 Proof	3.50
1865 V. fine	1.65	1904 Proof	3.00
1868 V. fine	5.50	1905 Proof	3.00
1871 Proof	27.00	1908 Proof	3.50
1872 V. fine	14.00	1909 Proof	5.00
1873 Proof	8.75	1909-S Unc. Lincoln	4.00
1874 Unc.	6.00	1911-S Unc.	3.50
1875 Proof	10.00	1911-D Unc.	2.50
1876 Unc.	7.50	1912-D Unc. spotted	5.50
1877 Proof	55.00	1914 Unc.	2.50
1878 Proof	7.00	1914-S Unc.	8.50
1880 Proof	4.00	1915-S Unc. spotted	3.50
1881 Proof	4.00	1917-S Unc. 3.25 / 1928-D Unc.	2.50
1882 Proof	3.50	1918-D Unc. 3.80 / 1929-S Unc.	.80
1883 Proof	3.50	1925-D Unc. 2.25 / 1936-D Unc.	.15
1884 Unc.	2.75	1927-S Unc. 6.00 / 1937-D Unc.	.15

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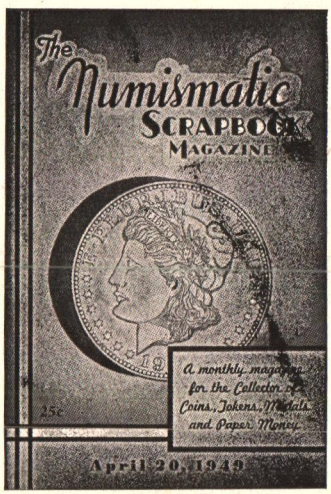

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1892-S	1.00	1.50	.....	.....
1893-O	.50	.65	.90	1.50
1893-S	.50	.90	2.00	3.50
1894 & 1895	.35	.45	.75	.....
1894-S & 1895-S	.50	.75	1.50	2.50
1895-O & 1896-O	.50	.75	1.25	.....
1896 & 1897	.35	.45	.75	1.00
1896-S	5.50	7.50	.....	.....
1897-O	.60	1.00	1.50	.....
1897-S	1.25	2.00	3.50	4.75
1898 & 1899	.35	.45	.65	1.25
1898-O & 1899-O	.50	.80	1.75	.....
1898-S	.50	.80	1.50	3.00
1899-S	1.00	1.50	VF 5.00	.....
1900 & 1901	.35	.45	.75	1.25
1900-S	.50	.75	1.25	2.25
1901-O	.75	1.25	1.75	.....
1902 & 1903	.35	.50	.75	1.25
1902-O & 1903-O	.50	.75	1.25	3.00
1902-S	.50	.75	1.50	2.50
1903-S	.75	1.00	1.50	3.25
1904 & 1905	.35	.45	.75	1.25
1904-O	.45	.75	1.25	.....
1905-O	.75	1.00	1.50	.....
1905-S	.50	.75	1.25	2.25
1906	.40	.60	1.00	1.50
1906-D & 1906-O	$ .50	$ .65	$1.00	$1.75
1907 & 1908	.40	.50	.75	1.00
1907-D & 1907-O	.40	.60	1.10	1.75
1907-S	.50	.75	1.25	2.00
1908-D & 1909-D	.40	.50	.75	1.25
1908-O	.40	.50	.80	1.50
1908-S	.60	1.00	1.75	.....
1909 & 1910	.35	.45	.65	1.00
1909-O	1.00	1.50	.....	.....
1909-S & 1910-D	.50	.75	1.10	1.50
1911 & 1912	.40	.50	.75	1.00
1911-D	.50	.75	1.75	2.75
1911-S	.60	1.00	1.50	2.25
1912-S	.60	1.00	2.00	4.50
1913	.75	1.25	1.75	2.50
1913-D	.50	.75	1.00	1.50
1913-S	6.00	8.00	12.00	.....
1914 & 1915	.35	.45	.60	1.00
1914-D & 1915-D	.35	.45	.65	1.25
1914-S	.75	1.25	1.75	2.50
1915-S	.65	1.00	1.50	2.25
1916	.35	.50	.80	1.25
1916-D	.35	.45	.60	1.00

1905-S XF	$6.25	1907-D VF	$2.50
1906 XF	2.75	1907-O VF	2.50
1907 VF	1.50	1907-S VF	5.50
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Each Mint separately packaged and plainly marked.

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1931-S Average fine, 10 pcs. 2.00

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1928-D Cents red, unc. @ 1.50
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B – Bolender's Book.

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1801 B-2, H-2. Rarity 4, choice fine 25.00
1803 B-6a Obv, crack faint. Rarity 4, choice fine specimen . 30.00
1800 B-11 AMERICAI variety. Rarity 7, choice fine, near very fine 65.00
(Took Bolender 35 yrs. to find this one!) It just came in, in an old collection!
1876 Centennial of American Independence, so-called Dollar, holed proof for ribbon (worn at Centennial). Choice 15.00
This has records up to $50.00.

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1861 Cent, olive color, extremely fine 5.00
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1893 Nickel, very fine, dark field . 1.00
1875-S Twenty Cents, good 1.45
1853 Quarter, arrows and rays. VG ..... .60
1854 Quarter. Arrows fine 1.00
1855 Quarter. Arrows extremely fine 1.75
1859 Quarter. Ex. f. near unc. ... 2.00
1808 Half Dollar, near fine 2.00
1812 Half Dollar, 3 edge nicks, fine 1.75
1832 Half Dollar, sm. let. VG near fine 1.25
1836 Half Dollar, let. edge fine .. 1.50
1856-O Half Dollar, very fine 1.75
1836 QUARTER EAGLE, very fine 12.50
MACEDON (325 B.C.) Alexander the Great. Tetradrachm, near fine 3.50

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Money Talks

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IF YOU DON'T get the Monthly any more, it's neglect — on your part. You've neglected to send us an order once in a while. Our 3000 copies per month are in demand by Active Kollectors. Are you one of them?

A (get-on-the-band-wagon) K

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1924	Huguenot	4.00
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1925	Lexington	2.25
1925	Norse (thick) (medal)	1.75
1925	Stone Mt.	1.25
1925	Vancouver	16.00
1926	Sesqui	2.75
1927	Vermont	5.50
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1934	Maryland	4.00
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1935	Hudson	14.50
1935	Spanish Trail	12.50
1935	San Diego	2.50
1936	San Diego	2.65
1936	Albany	5.50
1936	Bridgeport	2.50
1936	Cincinnati	8.00
1936	Cleveland	1.25
1936	Columbia	3.25
1936	Delaware	3.75
1936	Elgin	3.50
1936	Gettysburg	4.50
1936	Long Island	1.75
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1936	Norfolk	5.50
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1936	Robinson	2.00
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1936	Wisconsin	3.00
1936	York	2.50
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1938	New Rochelle	7.50
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1935	Texas P.D.S.	5.00
1936	Texas P.D.S.	5.25
1937	Texas P.D.S.	6.50
1938	Texas P.D.S.	24.00
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1936	Arkansas P.D.S.	5.00
1937	Arkansas P.D.S.	9.00
1934	Boone	2.25
1935	Boone P.D.S.	8.00
1936	Boone P.D.S.	8.00
....	Oregon	2.00
....	Texas	1.75
....	Arkansas	1.75
....	Boone	1.75
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1851 Ex. fine gold Dollar, nick on edge	$ 4.50
1853 Unc. gold Dollar	5.75
1854 Fine gold Dollar, type 2	7.00
1887 Proof gold Dollar	15.00
1860-S V. fine $2½ gold piece	12.00
1905 Unc. $2½ gold piece	11.00
1854 V. fine $3 gold piece	15.00
1878 Unc. $3 gold piece	18.00
1864 Unc. small motto 2c piece	45.00
1864 V. fine small motto 2c pc.	16.50
1871 Ex. fine 2c piece	5.00
1851-O Abt. unc. 3c, silver	7.50
1855 Ex. fine 3c, silver	10.00
1858 Unc. 3c, silver	2.75
1861 Unc. 3c, silver	1.75
1857, 1871 Fine Half Dime, ea.	1.25
1867 Unc. with rays Nickel	19.00
1867 Unc. without rays Nickel	4.50
1868 Unc. Nickel	4.75
1886 Unc. Nickel	9.00
1899 Unc. Nickel	4.00
1907 Unc. Nickel	3.00
1908, 1912 Unc. Nickels, each	2.50
1912-S Unc. Nickel	24.00
1875-CC Unc. 20c piece	17.50
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1893 Unc. Isabella quarter	8.25
1925 Unc. Diamond Jubilee Half Dollar	5.50
1936 Unc. York Half Dollar	3.00
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1949-P-D-S Set B. T. WASHINGTON Unc. Half Dollars	8.50

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1877 Proof Cent	65.00
1878 Proof Cent	8.00
1891, 1893 Proof Cents, each	3.00
1892 Proof Cent	3.50
1894 Proof Cent	3.50
1895 Proof Cent	4.00
1909 Proof Cent Ind. Head	5.25
1909 VDB Lincoln proof Cent	3.00
1912 Proof Cent	2.00
1916 Proof Cent	5.00
1872 Proof 3c, nickel	8.00
1872 Proof Half Dime	4.00
1866 Proof Nickel	25.00
1874 Proof Nickel	14.00
1878 Proof Nickel	23.50
1879 Proof Nickel	9.00
1880 Proof Nickel	14.00
1881 Proof Nickel	8.00
1886 Proof Nickel	11.50
1894, 1895 Proof Nickels, each	4.75
1896, 1899 Proof Nickels, each	7.00
1913 Proof type 1 Nickel	5.00
1916 Proof Nickel	7.00
1880 Proof Dime	5.00
1881 Proof Dime	7.00
1895 Proof Dime	17.50
1905 Proof Dime	4.50
1875 Proof 20c piece	12.50
1878 Proof 20c piece	32.50
1882 Proof Half Dollar	7.50
1897 Proof Half Dollar	12.50
1901 Proof Half Dollar	8.00
1878 Proof Dollar 8 feathers	18.00
Complete set br. unc. Peace Dollars 24 pcs.	72.50

JOE BLOCK

P.O. Box 1858 Wilshire La Brea Sta.

Los Angeles 36, Calif.

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	Fine	V. F	E. F.	A. U.	Unc.
1878-7	$.....	$.....	$.....	$.....	$ 1.95
1878-8	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.75
1878-S	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.65
1878-CC	.....	1.65	1.95	.....	2.75
1879-S	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.65
1879-O	1.75	2.75	4.95	.....	17.50
1879-CC	1.75	2.45	3.45	.....	8.95
1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.75
1880-S	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.65
1880-O	.....	1.95	.....	3.95	.....
1880-CC	2.25	2.95	.....	3.95	.....
1881	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.25
1881-S	.....	.....	.....	1.45	1.95
1881-O	.....	1.65	1.95	2.35	4.95
1881-CC	.....	6.50	.....	.....	.....
1882	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.75
1882-S	.....	.....	.....	1.35	.....
1882-O	.....	2.95	4.95	.....	.....
1882-CC	.....	2.75	3.75	.....	.....
1883	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.95
1883-S	.....	.....	1.65	1.95	3.95
1883-O	.....	.....	1.95	.....	3.95
1883-CC	.....	2.95	.....	3.95	.....
1884	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.75
1884-S	.....	2.45	2.95	.....	.....
1884-CC	.....	.....	1.95	.....	2.95
1885	.....	.....	.....	1.35	2.25
1885-S	.....	.....	1.65	.....	2.95
1885-O	.....	.....	.....	1.95	.....
1885-CC	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.00
1886-O	.....	.....	3.75	4.45	.....
1887-O	.....	.....	2.95	.....	.....
1888-S	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.75
1888-O	.....	.....	4.95	5.95	6.95
1889-O	.....	1.35	1.75	3.45	5.95
1889-CC	.....	2.95	4.95	6.50	13.50
1890-O	.....	1.35	1.65	2.25	3.50
1890-CC	.....	.....	.....	1.35	1.95
1891-S	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.45
1891-O	.....	2.25	3.75	4.25	.....
1891-CC	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.25
1892-S	1.95	2.95	6.95	19.50	.....
1892-O	.....	.....	.....	4.75	.....
1892-CC	.....	.....	1.95	.....	3.95
1893-S	12.50	19.50	34.50	.....	.....
1893-O	2.45	.....	.....	.....	.....
1893-CC	2.25	3.95	.....	.....	.....
1894-S	1.45	.....	.....	.....	2.45
1894-O	1.45	2.35	.....	.....	6.45
1895-S	1.95	.....	.....	.....	.....
1895-O	2.35	2.95	3.95	.....	.....
1896	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.50
1896-O	.....	.....	4.45	.....	7.90
1897-O	1.35	1.95	3.50	.....	.....
1898-S	.....	.....	1.95	.....	.....
1899-O	.....	1.95	2.95	3.95	4.95
1900-S	.....	1.35	.....	1.65	.....
1900-O	.....	.....	.....	1.65	2.65
1901-S	.....	.....	1.45	.....	.....
1901-O	.....	.....	1.95	2.35	3.45
1902	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.95
1902-O	.....	2.95	3.95	.....	.....
1903-S	3.95	5.95	.....	.....	.....
1903-O	6.95	19.50	34.50	(F/VF 12.50)	
1904	.....	.....	.....	1.95	2.75
1904-O	.....	4.95	6.95	.....	.....
1923	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.45
1928	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.95

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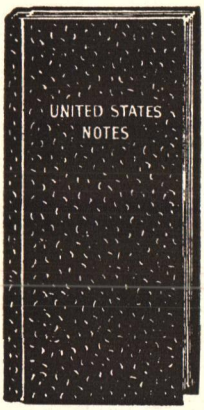

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Full description of coins you wish to sell, with prices required, should be stated in your first letter.

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10-10-10-20	3.75
20-20-20-20	3.25
10-10-10-10	2.75
5-5-5-5	2.75

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$ 5.00	.50
10.00	.60
20.00	.75
50.00	1.00
100.00	1.50
500.00	2.50
1,000.00	2.50

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PEACE DOLLARS: 1922-1923-1924-1925-1926-1927-1928-1935; all S Mint, unc. $2 ea. 1922-1923-1924-1926-1927; all P Mint, unc. $2 ea. 1922-1923-1926-1927; all D Mint. unc. $2 ea.

JAPANESE INVASION NOTES. Likely issued for U. S. invasion, 1c to $1,000.00; nine notes, unc. for $2.00. Jap. Invasion Burma, 1c to 1 Rupee; six notes, unc. $1.00. Jap. Invasion Hong Kong, 50c, 5 and 10 Yen, set 50c. Lot $3.00. 2 sets $5.00.

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1879-CC Dollar, unc. $10.00
1926-S Quarter, Br. unc. 30.00
COINS OF TIBET: 50c each; three varieties $1.00
Imitation $50 Calif. slug, unc. $2.25

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1909 VDB	$ .25	1927-S	$ 5.00
1909-S	12.50	1927-D	2.00
1909 Plain	.30	1928	.40
1909-S	3.50	1928-S	3.25
1910	.60	1928-D	2.40
1910-S	1.75	1929	.30
1911	.55	1929-S	.35
1911-D	2.40	1929-D	.65
1912	.60	1930	.15
1913	.60	1930-S	.30
1913-S	5.00	1930-D	.45
1913-D	5.00	1931	1.10
1914	1.90	1931-S	1.30
1915	2.40	1931-D	3.25
1915-D	1.60	1932	.60
1916	.50	1932-D	.75
1916-S	3.25	1933	.75
1916-D	2.00	1933-D	.50
1917	.70	1934	.15
1917-S	3.25	1934-D	.20
1917-D	2.50	1935 to 51 P-D-S Set of 48 pcs.	3.25
1918	.50	**Jefferson Nickels**	
1918-S	5.50	1938 to 1951 P-D-S 42 pcs. unc.	9.50
1918-D	3.90	**Mercury Dimes**	
1919	.45	1940 to 45 P-D-S Set of 18 pcs. unc.	4.00
1919-S	1.20		
1919-D	1.20		
1920	.40		
1921	2.00		
1922-D	3.00		
1923	.55		
1924	1.75		
1925	.50		
1925-D	2.00		
1926	.60		
1926-S	7.25		
1926-D	2.00		
1927	.40		

Indian Head Cents	Unc.	Proof
1902	$ .95	$3.40
1903	.95	3.40
1904	.95	2.90
1905	.85	2.90
1906	.70	3.75
1907	1.50	4.00

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1893	Isabella 25c unc.	7.25
1915	Panama Pacific	18.75
1920	Pilgrim	1.75
1921	Alabama 2x2	12.75
1921	Missouri	28.00
1924	Hugenot	3.90
1925	Stone Mountain	1.40
1926	Sesqui-Centennial	2.75
1927	Bennington Vermont	5.50
1935	Conn.	7.25
1935	Spanish Trail	12.50
1935-S	San Diego	2.40
1936-D	San Diego	2.40
1936	Albany	4.25
1936	Bridgeport	2.30
1936	Cleveland	1.40
1936	Cleveland, 13th coin struck	5.00
1936	Delaware	3.60
1936	Elgin	3.25
1936	Gettysburg	4.50
1936	Norfolk	5.00
1936	Rhode Island set	6.00
1936	San Francisco	4.00
1936	Wisconsin	2.80
1936	York	2.60
1937	Antietam	9.25
1927	Roanoke	3.75
1938	New Rochelle	7.25
1935	Arkansas set	10.00
1936	Arkansas set	5.25
1937	Arkansas set	10.00
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Volume No. 9

of

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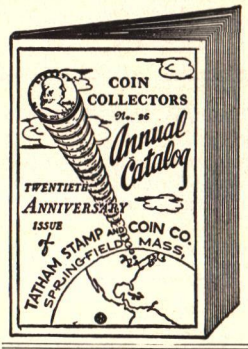

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The editors:

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Malzgasse 25 BASEL (Switzerland)
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7,rue Drouot PARIS(9), France

ZIA STATE COIN CO. ERROR

In the quarter page advertisement of the Zia State Coin Co. at Albuquerque, August issue, all reference to Mexican R. R. Com. 5 Pesos should have been cancelled. We regret that through an accidental misfiling of request for cancellation by the Company the revision was not made.

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